RALEIGH
THE ALL-STEEL BICYCLE
PRICES SENT FREE.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.,
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

RALEIGH
THE ALL-STEEL BICYCLE
PRICES SENT FREE.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZE SHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL XIV NO 202- BOMBAY, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 25, 1926 ONE ANNA

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

SHIPPING.

P. & O. BRITISH INDIA.

(Incorporated in England).

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

P and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1926			
28 Aug	KAISAR-I-HIND	—	11,430
4 Sept	RAZMAK —	COMORIN* —	15,132
11 ,,	KASHMIR —	—	8,986
18 ,,	DEVANHA —	MOOLTAN‡ —	20,847
25 ,,	RAJPUTANA		16,568
2 Oct.	RAZMAK† —		10,602
9 ,,	RAWALPINDI		16,619
16 ,,	MALOJA‡x —		20,837
23 ,,	RANPURA —		16,585
30 ,,	RAZMAK —	MOREA* —	10,912
6 Nov.	KAISAR-I-HIND —		11,430
13 ,,	RAZMAK —	NALDERA‡ —	15,993
20 ,,	RANCHI —		16,650
27 ,,	RAZMAK —	MANTUA* —	10,902
4 Dec.	RAJPUTANA		16,568
11 ,,	RAZMAK —	NARKUNDA‡ —	16,227
18 ,,	RAWALPINDI		16,619
25 ,,	RAZMAK —	MACEDONIA* —	11,089
1927			
1 Jan.	RANPURA ..	....	16,585
8 ,,	RAZMAK —	MOOLTAN‡ —	20,847
15 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND —	....	11,430
22 ,,	RAZMAK —	MALWA* ..	10,941
29 ,,	RANCHI ..	....	16,650
5 Feb.	RAZMAK —	MALOJA‡ ..	20,837
12 ,,	RAJPUTANA..	....	16,500
19 ,,	RAZMAK —	MOREA* ..	10,918
26 ,,	RAWALPINDI	....	16,619
5 Mar.	CHINA ..	NALDERA‡ ..	15 993
12 ,,	RANPURA ..		16,585
19 ,,	RAZMAK †‡.		16,602
23 ,,	CHINA¶ ..		7 952
26 ,,	KAISAR-I HIND ..		11,430
2 April	NARKUNDA‡		16 227
9 ,,	RANCHI ..		16 650
16 ,,	RAZMAK† ..		10602
23 ,,	RAJPUTANA		16500
30 ,,	MOOLTAN ..		20847
7 May	RAWALPINDI ..		16,619
14 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MALWA† ..	10,941
21 ,,	RANPURA ..		16,585
28 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MALOJA* ..	20,837

X Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

* Through steamers from China have Limited accommodation for passengers from India

†Terminates voyage at Marseilles.

‡First Class Passengers only.

¶Extra Steamer at following reduced rates—

1st Saloon to London £80, £70 & £60.
to Marseilles £72, £62 & £56

2nd Saloon to London £54, & £52.
to Marseilles £50 & £48.

The difference in Passage Rates is according to the position of the Cabins.

Very special berthing arrangements have been made to ensure the comfort of Passengers proceeding by the "China,"

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.
1926		
4th Nov.	MANORA —	7,888
25th ,,	MANDALA —	8 246
16th Dec.	MANTOLA —	8,303
10th Mar. '27	DUMANA —	8,427
31st ,,	MANDALA ...	8,246
21st April	MARGHA —	8,958

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN & AUSTRALIA

1926		
1st Sept.	ALIPORE* ..	Straits, China & Japan.
12th Oct.	DEVANHA —	China & Japan
14th ,,	NARKUNDA —	Australia
26th ,,	NELLORE — connecting at Colombo with CATHAY —	Straits, China & Japan
		For Australia
23rd Nov.	NYANZA .. connecting at Colombo with COMORIN -	Straits, China & Japan.
		For Australia.

* Cargo steamer. Do not call at Colombo.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

1926		
25th Aug.	BANKURA ..	Busreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf
27th ,,	VASNA ..	Busreh via Karachi
1st Sept.	KAROA ..	East & South Africa.

Weather permitting the fair weather sailings to Karachi via Kathiawar ports will be resumed in September commencing with the "Chakla" on Saturday the 11th September and the "Vita" on the 13th idem, and thereafter on every Saturday and Monday during the fair weather season.

Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday Sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. and O. Mail steamer or through passengers to Busreh.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay

SHIPPING

N Y. K. LINE

SINGAPORE CHINA & JAPAN

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive.	Leave
TOTTORI MARU	5979	20 Aug.	30 Aug
*AWA MARU	6028	29 Aug.	12 Sept.
TOKUSHIMA M.	5976	18 Sept.	2 Oct.
*SADO MARU	5898	29 Sept.	13 Oct.

* Passenger Steamers.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.
'Phone No. 20,270. Telegrams: "Yusen."

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN

1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi via Cast Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according in demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:—
Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO.,
Agents.
Ballard Estate, BOMBAY

GET YOUR CLOTHES
MADE AT
E. I. DALVI'S

High class materials, perfect fit & smart finish. Rates very moderate. Satisfaction guaranteed. Gentlemen's Suits, Long Coats, Trousers, Sherwanis, Shirts, Sleeping Suits &c., all beautifully cut by our Experienced Master Cutter who has served in big European firms. Everything in the Outfitting line, bows, ties, collars, hats, handkerchiefs, socks, latest designs.

Also Waterproofs, Umbrellas, Suit cases, Brief Bags, Holdalls &c.

Call at our shop to-day or drop us a card.

E. I. DALVI & Co.,
67, ESPLANADE ROAD,
Opposite Bombay Club.

BANKING

Bank of Baroda Ltd

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar.
(Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897).

Capital Subscribed ..... Rs. 60,00,000
Capital Called-up ..... Rs. 30,00,000
Reserved Fund ..... Rs. 22,00,000

HEAD OFFICE:
MANDVI, BARODA.
BRANCHES.
Ahmedabad, Bhavnagar, Navsari, Mehsana, Surat, Bombay, Dabhoi, Petlad, Patas, Sidhpur, Amreli, Kalol and Kadi.

DIRECTORS.

Sir Lalubhai Samaldas, Kt., C.I.E., (Chairman).
Raj Ratna Sheth Maganbhai P. Haribhakti (Nagar Sheth, Baroda).
Sheth Durgaprasad Shambhuprasad Laskari (Mill Agent, Ahmedabad).
Bhaskarrao V. Mehta, Esq., M.A., LL.B.,
Maganlal H. Kantavala, Esq., M.A., (Agent The Maharaja Mills Co., Ltd., Baroda.)
Anant Narayan Datar, Esq., B.A., LL.B., A.M., (Colmn) Sar Subha Baroda State)
Dewan Bahadur Harilal Desaibhai Desai (High Court Pleader, Ahmedabad).
Mr. G. K. Ambegaoker, B.A., Chief Acctt. and Auditor Khangi Dept., Baroda State.
Nawroji B. Saklatwala, C.I.E., (Tata Sons Ltd., Bombay).

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of Rs. 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on term to be arranged against approved securities.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon. It also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charges particulars of which may be learnt on application.

SAVINGS BANK.

Deposits received and interest allowed at 4 per cent, per annum.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Sums of Rs. 300 and over accepted at 4½ per cent., by transfers from Savings Bank accounts, subject to three months' notice of withdrawal Rules on application.

C. E. RANDLE,
General Manager.

AMRUTANJAN
is the last word in the cure for aches and pains. 25 years of increasing sales prove this fact.
AMRUTANJAN
is the only Indian pain balm used in millions of homes. It certainly
CURES ALL
aches, pains, swelling, sprain, stiff joints, cold, cough, cuts, bruises chilblains, rheumatism, backache and a host of other pain troubles Cost 10 Annas.
Sold Everywhere.
It kills and cures all
ACHES AND PAINS

BANKING

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited.

(REGISTERED IN LONDON).
(ESTABLISHED 1880).

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital 100,000,000
Reserve Fund 86,500,000

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA
BRANCHES:

Alexandria		
Batavia	Karachi	Saigon
Bombay	Kobe	Seattle
Buenos Aires	London	San Francisco
Calcutta	Los Angeles	Samarang
Canton	Lyons	Shanghai
Changchun	Manila	Singapore
Darien	Nagasaki	Shimonoseki
Fengtien	Newchwang	Sourabaya
Hamburg	New York	Sydney
Hankow	Nagoya	Tientsin
Harbin	Osaka	Tokyo
Hongkong	Peking	Tsinan
Honolulu	Rangoon	Tsingtau
Kai Yuan	Rio de Janeiro	Vladivostock

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of not less than Rs. 1,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

WASHIU,
Manager.

Hornby Road, Bombay,
Post Box No. 207.

Eastern Bank, Ltd.

(Incorporated in England).
HEAD OFFICE:
2 & 3, CROSBY SQUARE, LONDON, E.C.3.
BRANCHES:

Amara	Colombo
Baghdad	Karachi
Bahrein	Kirkuk
Basrah	Madras
Bombay	Mosul
Calcutta	

Authorised Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... £ 360,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders £1,000,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
J. S. Haskell, Esq., Chairman.
Sir J. Leigh-Wood, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., Deputy Chairman.
Sir Percy Wilson Newson, Bart.
J. H. Batty, Esq.
G. Bromley-Martin, Esq.
Emile Francqui, Esq.
Capt. R. E. Sassoon, M.C.

BOMBAY COMMITTEE:
A. J. Raymond, Esq.
Sir Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit, Bart.
Narottam Morarji, Esq.

BOMBAY BRANCH:
Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.

INTEREST will be allowed on Fixed Deposits for one or two years at rates to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and Fixed Deposits received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

INTEREST allowed on Savings Deposit Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased. Loans and Credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange Business undertaken. Purchases and Sales of British and Foreign Securities effected on usual terms.

L. F. TUCKER,
Manager.

INSURANCE

THE
INDUSTRIAL and PRUDENTIAL
ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
HEAD OFFICE:—Jehangir Wadia Buildings, Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY.
A FIRST CLASS INDIAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.
our SPECIALITY
Prompt Settlement of Claims.
ECONOMIC RATES. EASY CONDITIONS.
WANTED AGENTS EVERYWHERE
For particulars apply to JIVANLAL DASTUR & Co.
Secretaries and Managers.

NATIONAL
INSURANCE Co., Ltd.
EVERY YEAR A RECORD YEAR.

	1922 Rs.	1923 Rs.	1924 Rs.	1925 Rs.
New Business	57,81,000	59,04,000	62,93,500	67,25,500
New Premium Income	2,97,644	3,10,541	3,22,267	3,43,794
Premium Income..	13,96,769	15,26,608	16,54,247	17,83,154
Life Assurance Fund	50,86,586	60,29,963	70,24,263	82,70,393

Please send for particulars to :—
BRANCH SECRETARY of the Company,
ALICE BUILDING, HORNBY ROAD : : : BOMBAY.

Great Eastern Life Assurance
COMPANY, LIMITED.
(INCORPORATED IN THE STRAITS SETTLEMENTS)
ESTABLISHED IN 1908
RECORD OF PROGRESS.

	1915	1925
Insurance in force	Rs. 1,18,64,148	Rs. 3,63,38,774
Assets	Rs. 21,25,410	Rs. 1,14,15,994
New Business ..	Rs. 25,18,246	Rs. 97,50,938

Big Bonuses, Funds invested in India.

AGENTS WANTED
For Particulars Write to
BRANCH MANAGER,
50-52, Churchgate St., Fort, BOMBAY

INSURE WITH :—
THE PIONEERS OF LIFE ASSURANCE WORK IN BENGAL
THE HINDU MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE, Ltd.
Trustee—Govt. Official Trustee.
No Shareholders—(Established 1891)—No Capitalists
CLAIMS PAID NEARLY Rs. 4,50,000. COMPARED WITH OTHERS, 1/8
Great Age, Security, Management and
Absolutely The LOWEST RATES.
No promise of Reversionary Bonus, But
Cash Bonus in the shape of difference of premium with the bonus giving offices with every payment of premium.
For particulars Apply to :—
Messrs. ADHEKARI DEENDOYAL & Co., Opp. Gokal Bunglow, Afzalgunj Road, Hyderabad (Deccan.)
Messrs. TANDAN BROTHERS
Chief Agents for U. P.
32, Latouche Road, Lucknow.
P. C. RAY, M.A., B.L., Secretary,
285/10, Bowbazar St., Calcutta.
A. C. PARIKH, 375, Sandhurst Road,
Bombay 4 (Bombay Chief Agent

Western India Life Insurance Co., Ltd.
HEAD OFFICE:—Satara City.
PROGRESS OF THE COMPANY.

Valuation.	Year.	Surplus disclosed.
First	1917	Rs 11,532
Second	1920	Rs 27,737
Third	1923	Rs 1,16,544

No other Company started within 25 years could show equal results at the same age.
Excellent opportunity for reliable energetic men of position and ability to represent the Company.
For agency and other particulars pleas apply to :—
THE MANAGING DIRECTOR,
Satara City.

THE TRUMPET CALL
Many have SAVED THEIR
LIVES by going through our
KAMSHASTRA
OF 150 PAGES
It will bring you to light those Hygienic principles on which depend Health, Wealth and Prosperity.
It is sent FREE of ALL COSTS on writing to—
Atank Nigrah Pharmacy,
JAMNAGAR (Kathiawar).

RAO BAHADUR ANANT SHIWAJI DESAI, TOPIWALLA
MOTIBAZAR, BOMBAY 2.
TELEGRAMS: ALUMINIUM, BOMBAY. REGISTERED A.S.D. TRADE MARK TELEPHONE: 25831.

The Leading Firm for LION BRAND ALUMINIUM and SUPERIOR GERMAN SILVER WARES of all sizes and desoriptions, aluminium circles and German Silver wire and sheets.

The Oldest Dealers in CAPS OF ALL KINDS and embroidered satin and velvet and other fancy clothes for Children.

Sole Agents for THE WORLD-FAMOUS RAJA-RAVI-VARMA PICTURES and Dealers in pictures frames and other accessories.

The Cheapest Place for Satin, Brockade, Cotton and Silk Velvet and Velvetine, Mohair plush, Seal Skin plush, broad Cloth, Melton, etc.

BUSINESS WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. TERMS CASH OR V.P.P.
CATALOGUE ON APPLICATION.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

HALF ANNA

PER WORD

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words: Apply Box No.—— Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number— Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—AGENTS for sale of "Bombay Chronicle" at Nadiad, Sholapur, Jhansi, Mysore and Bangalore. Only those who can furnish Security Deposit need apply for further particulars to the MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle," 139, Medows Street, Fort, BOMBAY.
A

WANTED—WHOLESALE DEALERS and AGENTS for Buttons. Samples for 1/8, refundable on disapproval. YOUNGMAN & CO., 58, Patlakhan Lane, DACCA.
A R3633

WANTED—A SUPERINTENDENT for the N. H. Vidyarathi Bhuvan Boarding and lodging free. Apply to the HON. SECRETARIES, N. H. Vidyarathi Bhuvan, near Dubash Theatre, Khetwadi Main Road.
A R3658

WANTED—SECRETARY, MANAGERS, INSPECTORS, ACCOUNTANTS, CLERKS and 50 AGENTS for a Limited Concern. Apply stating minimum salary acceptable with one anna stamp to NORTHERN EASTERN BUREAU, Meerut.
A R3650

SITUATIONS WANTED.

HONEST, INDUSTRIOUS and INTELLIGENT young man, well experienced in direct Import Export business, Correspondence typing and accounts, seeks EMPLOYMENT, will go anywhere. Please write KESHAVLAL PUJARA, Juna. Devalia, Dhrangadhra State.
B R3659

HOUSES, FLATS WANTED.

WANTED—By Bachelor medium-sized ROOM, Water, W.C., Light, within or near Fort. Rent not to exceed Rs. 20 to Rs. 25 according to comforts. Sub-tenancy considered. Box No. 1789, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
D R3664

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

OFFICE TO LET—4,072 square feet in upper floor of Allahabad Bank Building, Apollo Street. Lift. Office can be partitioned to suit one or more tenants. Apply ALLAHABAD BANK.
C26663

FLATS suitable, airy and comfortable for good family, gentlemen at New Nagpada near Police Hospital. Apply HIRJEE GOVINDJEE.
C R3584

FRUITS FLOWERS SEEDS.

FINEST KULU FRUIT—Pears from 20th July, Apples 1st August, 9 lbs. fruit Rs. 5/8/, sent V.P.P. to all parts of India inclusive of packing and postage. Agent: ARAMGARH and RAISEN ORCHARDS, Kulu, PUNJAB. R3156

EDUCATIONAL.

THE KALBADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION. Established 1898. The most oldest and successful Institution of nearly 28 years. Recognised by the Director of Public Instruction. Testimonials from Member of Parliament and other Europeans, etc., etc. Bonafide Press and other opinions. Shorthand, Typewriting, special Shorthand Speed Classes, Book-Keeping and Accountancy, and all other Commercial Subjects—Tuition imparted by long experienced, certified and efficient Teachers. Excellent Results every year. Special arrangement for ladies. —Managing Proprietor GOPALDAS LALDAS, Princess Street Corner, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

FOR rapid and thorough training in Shorthand, Typewriting, Book-Keeping and Accountancy join immediately the POPULAR SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, Darya Mahal, opposite Thakkar Bros, near Bhuleshwar Fire Brigade, Kalkadevi Road, Bombay, Managing Proprietor B. B. RELE, B.A., LL.B. Concession given to poor and the unemployed. Special arrangements for ladies. Our Typewriters are new.

ALEXANDRA COLLEGE OF COMMERCE—Offers sound coaching (personally and through post) for the CORPORATION OF ACCOUNTS (F. C. R. A.). Specialised Banking (A. I. B.), Company Secretaries (F. I. S. A.), London Chamber of Commerce and other exams. Nearly two thousand students successfully coached up in 21 years. Enrolments still proceeding. GUARANTEE TO COACH UNTIL SUCCESSFUL. Before joining other Institution please investigate the services rendered by this College. Bhesania Building, 172, Hornby Road, Bombay.
M

ACCOUNTANCY DIPLOMA courses by post, Tuition free. Exam. in December. Apply prospectus. C. C. EDUCATION, P. O. Junnar, POONA.
M R3593

LEARN TYPEWRITING FREE, STANDARD TYPEWRITER CO., Hornby Road.
A R3661

LEARN TOUCH TYPEWRITING under expert supervision at reduced fee. CROWN TYPEWRITER CO., Churchgate Street.
M R3640

PROFESSION.

GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY.—Try my treatment, all diseases, medicine charge after effect. VAIDYA JAYANTILAL AMBASHANKER, Patka Mansion, Bhendy Bazar, Bombay. R3656

FOR SALE AND WANTED.

TYPEWRITERS.—New Fox Standard Typewriters, Rs. 290 only. Origina price Rs. 450. Few left. Unique opportunity to secure a high grade standard typewriter at this low price. Corona Four (Four bank keyboard) Rs. 225. Corona improved model Rs. 195. Factory Rebuilt Remingtons 10 and 11 and Oliver No. 9 at exceptionally low prices. Secondhand Typewriters from Rs. 80 and upwards. Typewriter supplies. Repairs to all makes. A visit will pay you. THE GLOBE TYPEWRITING CO., Churchgate St. Fort, Bombay, Estd. 1908.
W

TYPEWRITERS FOR SALE.—New Yost No. 20. Foolscap or Brief Size, Rs. 200; Oliver 9, Rs. 60, Brief 70, Empire 1, Rs. 75. Remington 10, Rs. 125 to 200. Brief Rs. 140 to 200; Gujerati Rem. 120, Mahrati 125, Visible Rs. 190; Corona 3, Rs. 85 to 125. Rem. Portable. Rs. 145. Corona, Improved, New, 195. Corona Four, Rs. 225; NICOLLS & COMPANY, Typewriter Experts. opposite Petit Institute, Hornby Road, Bombay, Telephone No. 21223
N WS

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

WANTED.—Agency of an Insurance House, who can cover native craft risks. Those interested. Apply to MR. P. C. XAVIER. Timber Merchant, Cochin.
T R3665

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelopes. All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Bombay Chronicle"
Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates :—

Per Column Inch per Insertion.

1st Insertion .... Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion .... Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion .... Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions .... Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN that the firm known as the EASTERN ELECTRIC AND TRADING CO., Bombay, Karachi, Lahore and Amritsar, and CHICAGO TELEPHONE SUPPLY CO., Bombay, was previously owned by myself and my brother Mr. Gianchand Chandumal Motwane of Larkana Sind. We have since separated Mr. Gianchand Chandumal Motwane getting Bombay and I getting Karachi, Lahore and Amritsar under the same names. The separation took effect from the 15th August, 1925, after which date I have no concern in the Eastern Electric and Trading Co., or Chicago Telephone Supply Co., Bombay, nor am I responsible for any liabilities incurred or to be incurred by the Bombay Office or by Mr. Gianchand Chandumal Motwane nor has the latter any concern in my three offices.

RAMKRISHIN CHANDUMAL MOTWANE,
Sole Proprietor,
Eastern Electric and Trading Co.,
Karachi, Lahore and Amritsar.
27204

THE TATA IRON AND STEEL CO., LTD.

NOTICE.

THE NINETEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the Company will be held on THURSDAY, 16th September, 1926, at 4-15 p.m. (S.T.) at the Registered Office, Bombay House, 24 Bruce Street, Fort, Bombay.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be closed from the 1ST SEPTEMBER, 1926 to the 18th SEPTEMBER 1926 both days inclusive.

By order of the Directors
Tata Sons Limited Agents,
JOHN PETERSON,
Director.
Bombay, 20th August, 1926.
27184

ADVERTISEMENT.

Office of the ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENT, Court of Wards, H. E. H. the Nizam's Government, Mahratwadi Division, Revenue Secretariat, Hyderabad Deccan, Dated 12th Mehir. 1335, Fasli. File No. (1) Nigrani, 1334 Fasli.

SUBJECT.

AUCTION OF GINNING FACTORY AT PALSI, TALUK MADHOLE.

A GINNING FACTORY is situated at Palsi, Taluk Madhole. District Nanded, which is to be sold by Public Auction on the 20th Aban, 1335, Fasli, corresponding to 24th September, 1926, at Bhainsa, Taluk Madhole. This Ginning Factory is of 120 horse power, and 32 gins in good and serviceable condition. The village Palsi, where this ginning factory is situated, is at a distance of 6 miles from Bhainsa, which is 18 miles off from the N.G.S. Railway line. There is Motor Service from Basar to Bhainsa. Cotton of good quality is produced in Palsi and its adjacent villages, which has a great reputation in Nanded District and every cotton market. At present a bid of Rs. 32,500 has been already announced for the same. On the 25th September, 1926, the said factory will be auctioned three times. The reason of selling this factory by auction is this that the owner is minor and is unable to manage the same.

It is hoped that those desirous of purchasing this factory will not lose this opportunity. Farther particulars can be obtained from this office either on writing personally between 11 to 5 p.m.

Note.—This factory was built at the cost of Rs. 91,000 in 1916 A.D. and is quite new. All the machineries are quite new and in good condition. Boiler is worth £300 (Lancashire Make). Besides the buildings of the factory, there is office building worth Rs. 12,000. Manager's bungalow Rs. 3,000, Store house Rs. 1,500, and other small articles are worth Rs. 2,000 details will be furnished on enquiry.

MIRZA MOHAMED MAHDI,
Assistant Superintendent.
Court of Wards, Mahratwadi Division, Revenue Secretariat, Hyderabad Deccan.
27203

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

NEW TIME TABLE.

A NEW TIME TABLE will come into force from 1st September, 1926. Principal changes are as follows:—

		H.M.
5	Dn Punjab mail will leave V. Terminus at	12 00
1	Dn Calcutta mail (via Nagpur) will leave V. Terminus at	15 00
7	Dn Calcutta mail (via Jubulpore) will leave V. Terminus at	20 00
35	Dn Madras Express will leave V. Terminus at	8 15
27	Dn Peshawar Express will leave V. Terminus at	21 00
6	Up Punjab mail will arrive V. Terminus at	17 15
8	Up Calcutta Mail will arrive V. Terminus at	13 15
17	Dn S. E. Passenger will leave V. Terminus at	24 00
21	Dn Poona Passenger will leave V. Terminus at	14 45
16	Up S. E. Passenger will leave Raichur at	11 30
28	Up Nagpur Express will leave Nagpur at	21 45
354	Up Bhusawal Passenger will leave Nagpur at	9 15
405	Dn Allahabad Passenger will leave Manikpur at	5 30
402	Up Itarsi Passenger will leave Allahabad at	20 50
404	Up Bhusawal Passenger will leave Allahabad at	7 45
653	Dn Manikpur Passenger will leave Jhansi at	18 50

A new Mixed train conveying 1st, 2nd and 3rd class passengers will run between Bhusawal and Amalner to the following timings:

		H.M.
Bhusawal	Dep.	13 5
Amalner	Arr.	15 30
Amalner	Dep.	12 30
Bhusawal	Arr.	15 45

A new Passenger train conveying 1st, 2nd and 3rd class passengers will also run between Lonavla and Poona to the following timings:—

		H.M.
Lonavla	Dep.	7.45
Poona	Arr.	9 30
Poona	Dep.	18 00
Lonavla	Arr.	20 05

27 Down and 30 Up Express trains will run to and from Peshawar instead of to and from Rawalpindi.

There will be also slight changes in the suburban train services.

For detailed timings of all trains see Sheet time tables exhibited at stations.

H. G. KEILY.
Ag. Chief Transportation Superintendent.
Bombay, 24th August, 1926.
27212

NOTICE.

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VII OF 1913

AND

IN THE MATTER OF THE RISING STAR LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

(In Voluntary Liquidation.)

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a First and Final Dividend of seven annas in the rupee (Rs. 21-14-0 per share on which Rs. 50 has been paid up) has been declared in the above matter and the same will be paid to all the shareholders of the Company at the Office of Messrs. S. B. Billimoria and Company, at 113, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, on and after the 26th day of August, 1926, on production of the share certificates and the dividend warrants which will be posted to all the shareholders at their registered addresses.

Bombay, dated this 20th day of August, 1926.

N. M. RAIJI,
For self and co-liquidators.
27199

TENDERS.

NOTICE.

IN THE COURT OF LT.-COL. J. FRIZELLE, I.A., DISTRICT JUDGE, RAWALPINDI.

IN THE MATTER OF THE LIQUIDATION OF LYONS CINEMA LIMITED, RAWALPINDI.

MISCELLANEOUS CASE NO. 11 OF 1924.

SEALED TENDERS are invited for the sale of the Cinema Rink, Property of the Lyons Cinema, Limited, in liquidation, situated on the Mall, Rawalpindi Cantonment, to reach the undersigned in a registered cover on or before 1st October, 1926, at the latest. Tenders will be opened in the District Judge's Court in presence of the undersigned at 10 a.m. at Rawalpindi on 2nd October. The highest or any tender will not necessarily be accepted.

DISTRICT JUDGE,
Rawalpindi.
27211

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. DHANSUKHLAL DAMODARDAS SONAWALLA has contracted with our client for the absolute sale to him free from all incumbrances of all and singular the premises more particularly described in the Schedule hereunder written.

All persons having or claiming any estate, right title, interest or claim in, to or upon the said premises or any part thereof by way of inheritance, sale, gift, trust, lease, underlease, mortgage, lien or otherwise howsoever, are required to make the same known in writing to us the undersigned at our Office at 33, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwiso, at the expiration of the said period the said sale will be completed without reference to any such claims and the same, if any, shall be considered to have been absolutely waived.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO

All that piece or parcel of redeemed, quit and ground rent land or ground with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being on the east side of Khetwadi 5th Lane, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 194 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 2022, New No. 9148, Old Survey No. 733, New Survey No. 5432, Cadastral Survey No. 777 of Girgaon Division, and in the Books of the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward No. 1929 and Street No. 11 and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the East by Sweeper's passage, on or towards the West by Khetwadi 5th Lane, on or towards the North by the property of Abdul Hamid Hebtulla, and on or towards the South by the property of Cowasji Jeevanji and which said premises are now in the occupation of the Vendor's tenants.

Dated this 14th day of August, 1926.

MADHAVJI & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
27214

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration to the property and credits of SHIVRAM KESHAV KELKAR, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, at the time of his death a servant in the employ of the G. I. P. Rly. Co., Bombay ..... Deceased.

RAMABAI PANDURANG PHATAK, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Foras Road, Byculla, without the Fort of Bombay ... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration

Witness Sir AMBERSON BARRINGTON MARTEN, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this Thirteenth day of August in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-six, and in the Seventeenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd) R. B. PATEL,
Ag. Registrar.

(Sd.) E. J. DAVAR.

The 13th day of August, 1926.
Messrs. EHAGWAT & CO.,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
27213

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY & INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of Tha. JAMNADAS MEGHJI, late of Bombay, Hindu Bhatia, a widower, in the employ of Tha. Devidas Tricumdas, Piece-goods Merchant ..... Deceased.

(1) Tha. DEVIDAS TRICUMDAS and (2) Tha. JADAVJI JETHABHAI, both of Bombay, Hindu Bhatia Inhabitants, the Surviving Executors according to the tenor thereof the Will of the said deceased, residing at Cavel Street, Kalbadevi and Kalbadevi Road, respectively, without the Fort of Bombay ..... Petitioners.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Probate.

Witness Sir AMBERSON BARRINGTON MARTEN, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this Fourteenth day of August in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and twenty-six, and in the seventeenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

R. B. PATEL,
Ag. Registrar.

E. J. DAVAR,

The 14th day of August, 1926.
Messrs. MATUBHAI JAMIETRAM & MADAN,
Petitioners' Attorneys.
27210

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of Bai LAXMIBAI, wife of Narhari Shriram Kotasthane, late of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Elphinstone Road, without the Fort ..... Deceased.

NARHARI SHRIRAM KOTASTHANE, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, doing service, residing at Elphinstone Road, without the Fort, the Sole Executor according to the tenor of the Will of the abovenamed deceased ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the above-named deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.

Witness Sir AMBERSON BARRINGTON MARTEN, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this Fourteenth day of August in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and twenty-six and in the seventeenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

R. B. PATEL,
Ag. Registrar.

E. J. DAVAR.

The 11th day of August, 1926.
Messrs. DIKSHIT MANEKLAL & CO.,
Petitioners' Attorneys.
27208

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of PADHYA BHAISHANKAR DEVSHANKAR, of Sidhpur, Prant Kadi, Auditch Shastri Brahmin Hindu Inhabitant, Merchant, widower ..... Deceased.

(1) PADHYA NARAYAN ADITRAM, (2) PADHYA BHIKHABHAI GHELARAO, (3) PADHYA MOHANLAL DULAEHRAM, the first of Bombay, Auditch Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Bhandari Street, outside the Fort, a Clerk in the employ of Kabibai Trust Estate, and the last two of Sidhpur, Brahmin Hindu Inhabitants, Merchants, at present temporarily residing at Kandewadi, outside the Fort of Bombay, three of the Executors according to the tenor of the Will of the deceased abovenamed ..... Petitioners.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Probate.

Witness Sir AMBERSON BARRINGTON MARTEN, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this Eleventh day of August in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-six, and in the Seventeenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

R. B. PATEL
Ag. Registrar.
E. J. DAVAR.

The 11th day of August, 1926.
Messrs. DIKSHIT MANEKLAL & CO.,
Petitioners' Attorneys.
27208

EYE TROUBLES.

of any kind—Iritis, Stye, Watery Eye, Corneal Ulcer, redness, etc. Even Cataract Glaucoma Granular lid cured without knife by our Cocoanut Brand 'Lotus Honey'—genuine and purest in market. Cure guaranteed. Dram Rs. 2-8, 2 Drams Rs. 4. Ask free particulars to:—

NEW FORMULA CO., Kandi, Bengal.
Tel: "Ulcer," Kandi.
Agent: A. T. GIDVANI 2, Gungoo St. KARACHI.

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AUCTION SALES.

CRAWFORD & CO.
AUCTIONEERS.

AUCTION SALE OF THE DECEASED'S FURNITURE, SAFE, ETC.

By the order of G. C. O'Gorman, Esqr., the Ag. Administrator-General of Bombay and Administrator of the estate and effects of Ranchhoddas Anandji Thacker (Deceased), Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO. will by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 13th September, 1926 at 3 p.m. (S.T.), at their Auction rooms at No. 122, Apollo Street, Fort, the following:—

Safe with stand, cupboards, tables, chairs, clocks, vaze lamps, framed pictures, cooking utensils, German silver pots, Moradabad and Delhi carved pots, wearing apparels, books, etc.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

BYREN & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF ONE COMPLETE 6 x 6 LATHE.

Under instructions from the party concerned and on account and risk of Mr. Ahmad Umar Divan of Dharavi, Messrs. BYREN & CO., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 26th inst. at 3.0 p.m. (S.T.) at Great Western Building, Apollo Street, one English overhauled Lathe 6 x 6 in complete order.

BYREN & CO.
Auctioneers.

BENNETT & CO.
120, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT THE JUNCTION OF CLARE ROAD AND SANKLI TANK CROSS ROAD AT BYCULLA.

Under instructions from Messrs Mulla & Mulla, Attorneys for the Mortgagees and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagors and pursuant to the power of sale granted to the Mortgagees under the Indenture of Mortgage, dated the 16th day of July, 1920, and made between Ahmed Ayub Nurmahomed Durbar and Mahomed Ayub Nurmahomed Durbar of the one part and Sir Cowasji Jehangir Baronet and another of the other part Messrs. BENNETT & CO., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction This Day, WEDNESDAY, the 25th instant at 4-30 p.m. (S&T.. at the premiess the undermentioned property:—

All that piece of land situate at the junction of Clare Road and Sankli Tank Cross Road at Byculla containing by admeasurement about 9111 4/9 square yards and bearing Collector's New No. B1/16254 and New Survey Nos 1B588 and 1C/3589 and bounded on the North by the said Sankli Tank Cross Road, on the West by the property of T. T. Wright and others and on the South partly by the property of T. T. Wright and others and partly by the property leased to J. E. Annunciation and on the East partly by the said Clare Road and partly by the property leased to the said J. E. Annunciation together with all buildings now standing thereon which are assessed under E Ward Nos. 3798, 3803 (1), 3804, 3806(1) (2) and 3807 and Street Nos. 28 and 5, 6, 8, 8A and 9 of Clare Road and E Ward Nos. 3803(2-3) and Street Nos. 5A and 5B of Sankli Street.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, Attorneys for the Mortgagees or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

J. S. MODY & CO.
AUCTIONEERS.
Tel. No. 23409.
30, Apollo Street, Bombay.

AUCTION SALE OF 2 CASES BLACK AND 3 CASES COLOURED PLAIN SATIN QUALITY 3040.

Messrs. J. S. MODY & CO., will on WEDNESDAY, the 25th day of August, 1926, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction at their Rooms in Apollo Street, Fort, by order of the office concerned and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Damodar Shamji and Co., of Krishnaraj Gulli M. J. Market.

B4018/8667/K—4/52 cases Black Plain Satin 43" quality 3040.

B4018/8667/K—8/10—3 cases coloured plain satin 43" quality 3040.

Terms:—25 per cent deposit and delivery within 6 days.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

BANKING

Bank of India, Ld.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906
(Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VII of 1882).
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY
BRANCHES: Calcutta and Ahmedabad.
LONDON AGENTS:
THE WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ...Rs. 2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND .. .... Rs. 78,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from January to June and at 2 per cent. per annum from July to December. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened on favourable terms. Rules on application.

A. G. GRAY,
Manager.

Punjab National Bank, Limited.

ESTABLISHED 1895.

Capital Authorised	1,00,00,000
Capital Issued	50,00,000
Capital Subscribed	50,00,000
Reserve Fund	24,24,559/13/1

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.

Abohar	Hoshiarpur	Multan City
Allahabad	Hyderabad (Sind)	Montgomery
Amritsar		Okara (Dist. Montgomery)
Amballa City	Jullundur	Peshawar City
Amballa Cant.	Jarranwalla	Peshawar Cant.
Bombay	Jammu	Patiala
Cawnpore	Jhelum City	Quetta
Calcutta	Karachi	Rawalpindi
Delhi	Kasur	Sangla Hill
D. I. Khan	Lahore City	Sargodha
Ferozepore	Jhang	Sialkot City
Gujranwalla	(Maghiana)	Simla
Gojra	Lyallapur	Srinagar
Hafizabad	Ludhiana	
	Meerut City	

LONDON AGENTS:—
THE MIDLAND BANK LTD.
AMERICAN AGENTS:—
THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE PACIFIC NATIONAL BANK, LTD.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. from January to June and 2½ per cent. from July to December, at Bombay on a minimum daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of Interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS:—Sums as low as Rs. 10 received and interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS:—The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to—

SHIVA DATTA,
Manager.

Sassoon House,
Churchgate Street, Bombay.

AMUSEMENTS.

IMPERIAL
CINEMA . . . (LAMINGTON ROAD)
Presents
TO-NIGHT & DURING THIS WEEK
KOHINOOR FILM CO'S JEWEL PRODUCTION
MUMTAZ-MAHAL
featuring
Miss GOHAR & Miss SULOCHNA
and other selected Kohinoor Stars
—:o:—
DAILY FOUR SHOWS
At 5, 7, 9 and 11 P. M.
EXTRA SHOWS ON
Sat., Sun. and Bk. Holidays at 3 P. M.

AMUSEMENTS.

Harold Lloyd in Girl Shy
A Pathé Picture

Banish the blues with Lloyd—SEE this joyous jester and laugh yourself sick!—It's all in fun!
Eight Gloom-Chasing Reels!
PATHE SUPER GAZETTE
TIME: 6, 8 & 10 P M.
For the Third and Last Week
By Special Request
The Biggest and Best Show in Town.
Reduced Prices this Week, Box 2/4/- Stalls 2/ Dress Circle 1/8, Orchestra Stalls 1/-, Balcony -/8/- Gallery -/4/-
PATHE CINEMA, Royal Opera House.

CROWN CINEMA
PRESENTS THIS WEEK
SHARDA FILM CO'S PICTURE
MADAN KALA
Also
INDIAN DANCE with INDIAN MUSIC
Sat. Sun. Holiday Extra Show at 3 P. M
DAILY: 5—7—9—11—P. M.
REDUCED RATES.
As, 3-4-8 & Rs 1 & 1-8-0

GLOBE CINEMA SANDHURST RD
SAT. & SUN. 3-30, 6, 8-15 & 10-30
MON. to FRIDAY, 6, 8-15 & 10-30
THE PICTURE THAT
remains engraven on the memory for ever.
THE
"10 COMMANDMENTS"
amazing in its magnificent spectacles thrilling ever heart by its poignant and human story
Next Saturday! Next Week!!
EDDIE POLO in CAP'N KIDD
SMASH THRILLING SERIAL

THE GREAT BLIND MAGICIAN
Prof. L. K. SHAH GOLD-MEDALIST
(William Tell of India Sir ARTHUR PEARSON)
will exhibit his marvellous conjuring performances
AT THE GRANT ROAD
Victoria Theatre,
25th and 26th AUGUST 1926, 9-30 P. M. (S. T.)
HIGHLY APPRECIATED by
LORD MINTO, ex-Viceroy of India, GOVERNOR OF MADRAS, MAHARAJHAS OF MYSORE, TRAVANCORE etc.

Karnik's AGUE **Mixture**
THE tried specific for Ague, Intermitent and all sorts of Malarial Fevers. Price annas Fourteen.
KARNIK Depot, BOMBAY 4.
KARNIK'S AGUE MIXTURE.

THE WEATHER.

RAINFALL AT BOMBAY.

Bombay, August 23.

Stations.	24 hours to 8 a.m. of 24th Aug 1926	Total since 1st June 1926.	June 1st to Aug. 24. 1924.	1925.
	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct.
Colaba Point	0 29	56 51	27 04	43 07
Cit ..	0 87	82 78	31 52	48 16
Hospital	0 87	66 74	32 49	46 22

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a. m. of 24th August 1926.

Barometer (corrected to 32° F) at 8 a.m. 29.781 inches, (·021 above normal).
" " at 4 p.m. (previous day.) 29.720 " (.027 above normal.)
Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours. +.019
Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 81.1 degrees
" (wet bulb) " 77.1 "
Maximum temperature during 24 hours 86.5 degrees (2.1 above normal).
Minimum temperatnre during 24 hours 78.5 degrees (1.4 below normal.
Relative Humidity at 8 a.m. 83 per cent.
" " at 4 p.m. (previous day) 55 o/o
Direction of wind at 8 a.m SW
Velocity " " 12 miles per hour.
Total movement of wind in 24 hours 177 miles,
Velocity of Maximum gust of wind during 31 hours 24 miles per hour.
Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy=10) 2
Rainfall in 24 hours 0.29 inches
Total rainfall during the month 19.44 "
" " " year 59.60 "

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hrs. on Tuesday, the 24th August 1926 giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Rawalpindi has had 0.30" of rain Lahore 0.66" Hissar 1.55" and Ambala a light fall. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded over the submontane districts and lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. The air is more humid than usual. Maximum temperature was locally below normal.

The United Provinces.—Agra reports 0.25" Mainpuri 0.24" and Jhansi 0.18". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded and moisture in the air is as usual. Temperature did not differ much from normal.

Sind and Rajputana.—Jaipur reports 1.91" of rain and Mount Abu 0.60". Skies are lightly clouded over upper Sind and moderately to heavily clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in excess in most parts of Rajputana. Maximum temperature was below normal in west Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Rajkot has had 0.71" of rain, Bhavnagar-Para 1.60", Surat 1.37", Ahmedabad 1.24", Neemuch 1.30" and Indore 0.41". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. The air is more humid than usual in Cutch and parts of Gujarat. Maximum temperature was below normal in Gujarat and east Kathiawar.

The Central Provinces.—Saugor and Khandwa report each a light fall of rain. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded and moisture in the air is as usual. Temperature was normal everywhere.

The Konkan.—Bombay has had 0.29" of rain and Karwar 0.33". Skies are in general lightly to moderately clouded. Both humidity and temperature are normal. The highest temperature recorded at Bombay was 86deg.5 (2deg. above normal) and the lowest 78 deg.5 (1deg. above normal).

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Nizamabad reports 0.28" of rain. Skies are in general moderately to heavily clouded and humidity is normal. Maximum temperature was higher than usual in east Hyderabad.

General Remarks.—The monsoon remains active in the northern parts of the reporting area excluding Sind and weak elsewhere. It has caused nearly general rainfall in the north and east Punjab, the west United Provinces, Gujarat and Central India West, and local falls in east Rajputana, Kathiawar, the Konkan north Hyderabad and Malabar. A few falls are also reported from the west Central Provinces and the Bombay Deccan.

Forecast:—General decrease.

OBSERVATIONS RECORDED AT 8 HRS. ON TUESDAY THE 24TH OF AUGUST 1926

STATIONS.	RAINFALL. Past 24 hours.	Total 1st June to date	Normal 1st June to date	Departure 1st June to date.	Annual Normal
Baluchistan—					
Quetta ..	..	0.25	1.24	—0.99	9.75
Punjab—					
Multan ..	..	2.36	4.47	—2.11	7.20
Rawalpindi ..	0.30	25.12	17.37	+7.75	34.77
Lahore ..	0 60	10.68	11.73	—0.95	19.62
Hissar ..	1.55	13.00	8.44	+4.56	14.47
Ambala ..	0.16	22.96	17.10	+5.86	30.49
Delhi ..	0.03	18.93	16.51	+2.42	26.84
United Provinces					
Agra	0.25	18.34	17.48	+0.86	26.90
Mainpur ..	0.24	16.00	16.15	—0.15	27.07
Jhansi ..	0.18	21.74	24.79	—3.05	36.17
Cawnpore ..	0 01	18.65	22.51	—4.46	35.93
Allahabad ..	..	14.53	26.05	—11.52	39.06
Sind—					
Jacobabad ..	..	2.02	2.06	—0.04	3.68
Karachi ..	..	4.25	5.33	—1.08	7.56
Rajputana—					
Bikaner ..	..	6.94	7.19	—0.25	11.79
Ajmer ..	..	13.60	14.16	—0.56	20.65
Jaipur ..	1.91	16.58	16.34	—0.24	24.31
Kotah ..	..	13.94	19.42	—5.48	28.23
Mount Abu ..	0.60	51.33	44.43	+6.90	60.76
Kathiawar—					
Bhuj	..	22.98	10.85	12.13	14.39
Dwaraka ..	0.13	7.29	10.08	—2.79	13.52
Veraval ..	0.07	30.55	14.48	16.07	18.80
Rajkot ..	0.71	23.60	19.74	+3.36	26.29
Bhavnagar para ..	1 60	17.71	14.45	+3.26	21.20
Surat ..	1 37	42.75	31.16	11.59	40.97
Ahmedabad ..	1.24	30.38	22.64	+7.74	28.85
Deesa ..	0.17	14.15	18.21	—4.06	24.70
Central India W.					
Neemuch ..	1.30	28.85	19.87	+6.98	29.19
Indore ..	0.41	19.12	21.86	—2.74	33.12
Central Provinces					
Jubbulpore ..	..	28.19	38.41	10.22	55.11
Saugor ..	0.15	32.45	31.57	+0.88	44.05
Hoshangabad ..	0.02	45.02	33.80	+11.82	48.83
Khandwa ..	0.16	20.02	18.96	+1.06	29.63
Akola	..	25.68	19.67	+6.01	31.35
Amraoti	..	15.23	20.15	—4.92	33.05
Nagpur ..	0.03	35.76	31.45	+4.31	48.97
Chanda	..	33.07	33.80	—0.73	51.90
Raipur	..	22.66	34.16	11.50	50.88
Konkan—					
Bombay ..	0.29	56.51	53.46	+3.05	70.63
Ratnagiri ..	0.06	88.77	77.58	11.19	99.98
Mormugao ..	0.05	71.09	73.41	—2.74	94.95
Karwar ..	0.33	86.07	92.25	12.18	120.12
Bombay Deccan					
Malegaon ..	0.01	10.76	11.41	—0.65	22.23
Ahmednagar ..	..	11.42	10.22	+1.20	22.33
Poona ..	0 06	16.76	14.89	+1.87	27.11
Sholapur ..	..	11.99	12.25	—0.26	28.45
Bijapur ..	0.07	4.31	7.45	—3.14	20.90
Belgaum ..	0 16	41.47	32.58	+8.89	50.13
Hyderabad—					
Aurangabad ..	0.06	20.53	15.43	+5.10	27.53
Nizamabad ..	0.23				
Indur ..	..	18.12	23.39	—5.27	40.08
Hyderabad ..	..	7.45	16.00	—8.55	32.27
Malabar—					
Mangalore ..	0.46	86.44	91.68	—5.24	125.08
Calicut ..	..	94.30	77.29	17.01	117.16
Cochin ..	0.19	73.58	61.77	11.81	114.51
Trivandrum ..	..	24.24	23.97	+0.27	64.51
Ceylon- Colombo	0.04	30.16	15.59	14.57	84.16
Madras Excluding Malabar & Mysore					
Masulipatam ..	..	11.78	16.60	—4.82	41.59
Bellary	..	3.32	5.52	—2.20	20.51
Cuddapah	..	12.04	11.21	+0.83	31.23
Madras	..	6.01	9.23	—3.22	30.74
Bangalore	..	7.88	11.16	—3.28	35.37
Coimbatore ..	..	4.73	3.95	+0.78	22.29
Trichinopoly ..	..	4.00	5.52	—1.52	33.18
Nagapatam ..	0.06	0.24	5.95	—4.71	54.93

(Continued from Col. 6.)

Khatau Makanjee ..	..	Nil	93	12
Kilachand ..	..	25 ..	3	10
Kohinoor ..	..	500 ..	1070	
Lakshmi Cotton ..		1,000 150	5550	
Madhora Scindia ..		100 ..	24	
Madhowji Dharamsi ..		100 ..	105	
Madras United ..		250 15	480	
Manockjee Petit ..		1,000 130	1825	
Mathradas		100 ..	120	
Meyer Sassoon ..		100 ..	85	
Morarjee Gosuldas ..		1,000 ..	2200	
Model Mills, Nagpur ..		250 ..	140	
Mysore		50 4	117	8
New City of Bombay.		100 10	170	
New Great Eastern ..		300 nil	312	8
Osmanshahi (100) ..		75 ..	70	
Pearl		250 12	487	8
Phoenix		100 10	425	
Premier		100 ..	38	12
Sassoon Cotton ..		100 ..	16	
Sassoon Silk		500 ..	550	
Sholapur		1,000 450	8600	
Simplex		250 ..	115	
Sir Shapurji Broacha		100 ..	40	
Standard		500 40	1300	
Swadeshi		100 18	513	12
Swan		100	150	
Tata Mill O.		500 ..	115	
Vishnu Cotton O. ..		500 90	2270	
Vishnu P.		500 35	570	
Western India Spng.		1,000 50y	800	XD

SHARE-MARKET FLUCTUATIONS.
Bombay, August 24

Ahmedabad	..	..	..	..	430
Bombay Cotton ..	..	..	..	..	320
Bombay Dyeing		915	927-8	915	926-4
Century	373-12	383-12	373-12	383-12	
Central India ..		531-4	535	531-4	535
Colaba Land ..	13 -8	152-8	137-8	161-4	
Crescent	..	..	..	..	186-4
Edward Sassoon ..	..	..	..	..	135
Fazulbhoy	887-8	903-12	885	903-12	
Finlay	..	..	..	..	130-
Globe	..	..	..	..	25
Gokak	..	..	..	..	115
Indian Bleaching	..	..	..	..	182- 8
Indore Malwa ..	..	..	..	..	382-8
Kohinoor ..	..	..	..	..	1070
Madhowjee ..	..	..	..	..	102-8
Mathuradas ..	..	..	..	..	120
Meyer Sassoon ..	..	..	..	..	85
Mysore	..	..	..	..	115
New Great ..	311-4	315	311-4	312-8	
Pearl	482-8	487-8	482-8	487-8	
Pabany	..	..	..	..	245
Phoenix	..	..	..	..	425
Simplex ..	..	111-4	115	111-4	115
Swadeshi	508-12	515	508-12	513-12	
Swan Mills ..	..	..	..	..	150
Tata Mill ..	..	..	..	..	115

MISCELLANEOUS

Alcock	..	247-8	260	245	260
Bombay Steam ..	..	..	..	..	197-8
Tram Co. Ord.					126-14
Bundi Cement ..	..	..	..	..	17-12
Central India Mining	..	..	..	..	26
Indian Cement ..	..	..	..	..	101-4
Katni Cement Ord.	..	..	..	..	90
Shivrajpur ..	..	..	..	..	44
Tata Hydro	1033-12	1041-4	1033-12	1040	
Tata Iron & Steel Ord			47 53	47 51-4	
Tata Iron & Steel Def.		160	160	157-8	162-12

SHARE BAZAR.

Bombay August 24th.

Mill shares remained firm and improved to 10 to 20 rupees. It is likely to rise further. We quote:—B Dyeing 926/4, Fazal 903/12, Pearl 487/8, Century 383/12, Nagpur 535, Swadeshi 513/12, New Great 312/8, Simplex 115.

Tata Steel shares had a jump in the market. Ordinary touched 53/8, deferred 181/4 and 2nd preference 71/8 but closed weak at 49/8, deferred 166/4, and second preference at 70. It is said that Company has made about Rs. 97 lakhs for the year 1925/26 with bounty and is making about Rs. 12 to 13 lakhs a month at present but the present rates are too high and are not advisable to go in at present.

Tramways, Hydro, Power etc. were quiet but steady.

A good lot of Currimbhoy Mills shares were transacted at Rs. 312/8.

We quote:—

Tram 126/14, Hydro 1040, Tata Power 555, Andhra Valley 732/8.

LOCAL BANKS Paid up Last Quotations

	Rs.	Divid.	Rs.	a.
Bank of India.. ..	500	2½	78	8
Baroda	100	4	82	
Central Co-operative.	50	7½	55½	
Central	25	1½	26	8
Eastern	£ 5	9 p.o.	79	
Imperial	500	40	1512	8
Imperial Contributory	125	10	391	4
Union	5	0 4 0	3	6

CEMENTS AND MANGANESE

Bundi	25	10 ..	17	12
Central India Mining.	10	4½Y	26	
Indian Cement O. ..	350	..	101	4
Katni Cement O. ..	100	..	92	8
Katni Cement D. ..	40	..	275	
Punjab Cement O. ..	10	..	7	10
Shivrajpur	10	8Y	44	

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad Prantej ..	500	11 p.o.	945	
Amritsar Pattis ..	100	10 p.o.	151	
Central Province ..	100	7½ p.o.	117	
Dhond Baramati ..	100	6 p.o.	95	
Guzerat	100	5 p.o.	95	
Hoshiarpur Doab ..	100	5 p.o.	102	
Larkana	100	5 p.o.	78	
Mandra Bhon ..	90	5 p.o.	81	
Pachora Jammer ..	100	5 p.o.	90	
Sara Sirajgunj ..	100	5 p.o.	95	xD
Sialkot Narowal ..	100	5 p.o.	101	
Sind Light	100	12 p.o.	155	
Tapti Valley	500	8 p.o.	717	8
Upper Sind Light ..	100	4 p.o.	75	

STEAMER COMPANIES.

Bombay Steam Navigation O.	250	..	197	8
Bombay Steam Navigation P.	250	..	256	4
Scindia Steam ..	15—0—14	Y—10—	7	

ELECTRIC UNDERTAKINGS.

Ahmedabad Electricity	100	5 p.o.	75	
Andhra Valley O. ..	1,000	..	732	8
Andhra Valley P. ..	1,000	..	1000	
Bombay Tramways O	50	4-8	126	14
Bombay Tramways P.	50	3-8	66	½
Karachi Electricity ..	100	6	95	
Surat Electricity ..	100	..	65	
Tata Hydro-Elec. O.	1,000	30	1040	
Tata Hydro-Elec. P.	1,000	7 p.o.	980	
Tata Power O. ..	1,000	..	555	
Tata Power P. ..	1,000	..	770	

PRESS COMPANIES

Akbari	500	..	250	
Fort	475	..	140	
Harvey & Sabapathy.	500	20-35	1080	
Indian Cotton.. ..	126	20	220	
Manmad Manufacturing	250	..	230	
New Berar	500	80	860	
New East India ..	1,000	..	925	
New Mofussil P. ..	400	40	510	
Vow Prince of Wales..	500	61	710	
Nelkart U.P.	500	40	680	

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Alcock Ashdown ..	100	..	260	
Belapur Co. Ltd. ..	76	..	18	
B. Burma T. Corporation Ltd.	125	7-8	476	4
B. Burma T. Corporation New	50	3	127	8
Burma Corporation ..	10	0-6	10	12
Bombay Uganda ..	80	4-12	47	
British Burma Petroleum	Sh.	8 0-4-0	5	4
Indo-Burma Petroleum	100	..	175	
Jost Engineering ..	100	10	100	
Mckenzie	100	30	335	
New Union Floor Mills	100	..	30	
Port Canning	1,000	50	700	
Sardar Carbonic Gas.	100	..	90	
Tata Iron Pref. 1st ..	150	6 p.c.y	132	
Tata Iron Pref. 2nd ..	100	..	69	12
Tata Iron Defd. ..	30	..	168	12
Tata Iron and Steel Co O.	75	..	51	4
Thacker	50	..	125	
Telephone	50	nil	30	

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Empire of India ..	50	22-8	710	
Jupiter	15	..	5	2
New India	25	ly	22	
Oriental Life	100	30 p.o	1060	
Vulcan	10	0-6-0	4	8
Industrial & Prudential	6	5½ p.o.	5	

MILLS.

Ahmedabad Advance	100	10	430	
Alliance	100	..	45	
Apollo	50	..	6	
Assur Virjee	100	..	3	
Berar Manfg.	200	30	250	
Bombay Cotton O. ..	500	15	320	
Bombay Cotton P. ..	10	5 p.o.	5	8
Bombay Dyeing etc.	250	25	926	4
Bombay Industrial ..	100	..	7	
Bombay Woollen ..	100	..	70	
Bradbury	250	nil	300	
Bradbury P.	250	7 p.o.	150	
Broach Fine Counts..	250	..	62	8
Century	100	20y	383	12
Central India O. ..	100	16	535	
Central India P. ..	500	5 p.o.	450	
Ceylon	100	..	45	
Colaba Land & Mill.	100	..	151	4
Coorla	100	..	140	
Crescent	100	4	186	4
Currimbhoy	250	..	310	
David	500	..	300	
Dawn	250	40	750	
ED. Sassoon United O.	7/8	..	0 15	0
Ebrahimbhoy Pabaney	250	nil	245	
Edward Sassoon ..	200	nil	135	
Elphinstone O. ..	100	..	20	8
Emperor Edward ..	500	..	237	8
Fazulbhoy	250	25	903	12
finlay	100	nil	130	
Framjee Petit ..	1,000	..	525	
Globe	100	..	25	
Gokak	100	8	115	
Hindoostan	1,000	125	1650	
Hdian Bleaching, etc.	100	6	182	8
Indian Manufacturing	1,000	751	1100	
Indore-Malwa United	100	18-12	382	8
Jamshed O.	250	..	90	

(Continued in Col. 5)

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET

BOMBAY MARKET

COTTON

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Bombay, Aug. 24.

A sharp advance of 99 to 94 points in New York futures has been reported today. The market advanced on short covering and trade buying on Bullish Bureau Report. Liverpool has been reported 31 to 32 points up.

Messrs. Thomas Smith and Co. have received the following cable from their Liverpool friends:—

"Condition of crop 63.5 per cent. Estimated crop 15,249,000 bales. Ginned 182,000 bales. Agricultural Bureau Report more bullish than expected. Reliable private crop reports complain of extensive insect damage. Market may go temporarily higher. If so, we would rather sell than buy."

Messrs. Drennan and Co. have received the following cable dated 23rd instant from their Liverpool friends Messrs. J. H. Springman and Co:—

"Although Bureau less favourable than expected, don't think prices will advance much."

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugars' New York friends Messrs. A. Norden and Co. cable under date 23rd instant as under:—

"Condition 63.5 per cent. Crop 15,248,000 bales. Minimum 14,800,000 bales, Maximum 16,221,000 bales. Bad weather continues. Think market likely to go higher."

Messrs. Breul and Co.'s Report:—

The Bureau Report published in New York yesterday gives the condition of the crop on the 16th inst. as 63.5 per cent. and the indicated crop outturn as 15,248,000 bales, which figures compared with 69.8 per cent. and 15,621,000 bales a fortnight ago.

The quantity of Cotton ginned to the 15th August is 1,82,000 bales, as against 5,77,921 bales to the same date last year, and this figure goes to confirm the fact that the crop is about a fortnight late this year.

The report is undoubtedly very much more bullish than we expected and the reduction in the estimated crop is all the more surprising seeing that the weather during the first fortnight of the month was generally favourable. To show how puzzling the position is, it is interesting to note that this year the condition dropped from 70.7 per cent. on the 16th July to 63.5 per cent. on the 16th August, the crop estimate being reduced by 1,20,000 bales; last year the condition figures on the same dates were 70.4 per cent. and 62 per cent. respectively, the crop estimate being increased by 4,62,000 bales, whilst the previous year the figures were 68.5 per cent. and 64 per cent. respectively, the crop estimate showing an increase for the period of 10,22,000 bales.

Truly are the ways of Bureau Reporters weird and wonderful.

Our opinion:—The Government Report of 63.5 per cent. as the condition of the crop upto the middle of the month, came as a distinct shock to the bulk of operators, both on the American Exchanges and to the trade generally. Various authorities' estimates had all been in the neighbourhood of 66 to 68 per cent., and though pehaps in the number of bales showing the estimated crop outturn the difference is not a great deal, it is the low gnining figure which has so markedly affected the minds of all concerned. The market, prior to the issuance of the Report, was found to be well committed to the "short" side, but soon after the publication a wild rush to cover forced prices up, and prices in America closed yesterday practically at top rates. Bearing in mind the Government's statement a fortnight earlier, it seemed impossible to reconcile the two documents, but being official it had to be accepted as such and was followed by a heavy rise on all Exchanges. We do not look for any further advance and think that it is safe to sell at or about the present level of prices.

A sharp advance being reported in American markets the Marwari Bazar opened this morning at Rs. 3½ higher with Broach August at Rs. 350 and improved to Rs. 352 on Commission Houses buying. On Shroffs selling the market receded to Rs. 350 and closed at Rs. 350½. Broach April/May opened at Rs. 321½ i.e., Rs. 8½ higher than Saturday's closing rate, and advanced to Rs. 322 on Commission Houses buying and closed at Rs. 321½. At Sewri the Bazar opened at Rs. 321½ and declining to Rs. 320 on Offices selling closed at Rs. 321.

Fine Oomra December/January opened at Rs. 306 and closed steady at Rs. 307 on Shroffs buying. F. G. Bengal December/January was nominally quoted Rs. 257½.

Our market for ready cotton was closed on Monday.

COTTON REPORT

As it is always the case, the month of August is considered most stormy so far the question of fluctuations in the price of cotton is concerned. Undoubtedly, cotton market during the months of July and August is purely a weather market. This is reflected in the latest Bureau Report, registering an abrupt rise of one cent. We can not definitely rely upon the figures of crop as they are simple deductions from weather condition, yet however the publication of crop figures being official we have to attach weight to these documents, viz., Bureaus.

We construe the present Bureau distinctly bullish and it is very likely that the rise may be pushed up further.

With further advance, market here too will appreciate.

Our clients would well remember that during our last cotton report we cautioned them not to commit to bear side and the rate was about Rs. 316 for Broach, from that point market receded about Rs. 2 but the receipt of the Bureau Report and its accompaniments of 99 futures up, market opened today Rs. 9 higher than the previous close. During our last cotton report we advised our clients to buy cotton at moderate profits and the rate of Broach Cotton was Rs. 313 at that time.

While adhering to our already expressed views in our previous circular letters, we would again repeat and say that it would be safe to sell Broach Cotton between Rs. 325 and 330.

BREUL & CO.'S MARKET REPORT.

EAST INDIAN COTTON.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, August 24.

In full-pressed Bales.	21-8-26	Since 1st September This Year.	Last Year.
Khandesh	175	2,92,538	2,97,751
Central India ..	112	3,86,373	3,49,529
Berar and Nagar ..	18	2,24,773	2,09,119
Hyderabad-Gaorani		74,389	98,291
Berar	101	4,79,352	5,73,962
Central Provinces ..		2,47,006	2,59,153
Total Oomras ..	396	17,04,411	17,87,805
Dholera	214	2,85,482	3,16,187
N.W. Provinces ..		1,31,147	1,33,226
Rajputana	49	1,15,872	83,111
Sind-Punjab ..	41	2,95,238	3,65,165
Broach		3,13,357	4,86,672
Coompta & Dharwar	105	1,66,801	2,20,582
Westerns-Northerns	99	1,14,517	1,23,689
Cocconada		3,124	2,319
Tinnevelly and Cambodia ..	65	67,830	39,743
Persian		5,533	6,781
American		17,257	9,649
Egyptian and African		84,928	71,366
Comilla, Burma & other sorts		3,700	3,513
Total ..	1,039	33,09,197	36,49,808

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

In full-pressed Bales	21-8-26	1st Sept. to 19th This year	Aug. Last year
Europe	1,049	5,42,688	7,05,055
Japan & China ..	100	18,52,556	20,12,950
Coast Ports ..		24,411	22,704
Up country by Rail ..		111,634	15,785
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan ..		11,352	17,011
Total	1,149	25,42,641	27,73,505

COTTON.

COTTON GREEN CLOSING QUOTATIONS

6 P.M.

Bombay, Aug. 24.

Fully Good Broach April/May	321
Fully Good Broach July/Aug.	343
Fully Good Bengal Dec/Jan.	256½
Fine Oomra Dec/Jan.	306½

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Aug. 24.

Description	Super-fine	Fine	F Good	Good
M. G. Dhollera	351	343	335	327
M. G. Kadi/Viramgaon	356	348	340	332
M. G. Sawgin/Dharwar	376	368	360	352
M. G. Galagin	356	348	340	332
M. G. Broach No. 2	366	358	350	442
M. G. Southerns	...	...	345	...
M. G. Punjab/American	376	368	360	352

EAST INDIAN COTTON ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, Aug. 24.

Fully Good Broach April/May	321
Fully Good Broach July/Aug.	350
Fully Good Bengal Dec/Jan.	258
Fine Oomra Dec/Jan.	307
Good Southerns Aug/Sep.	336

READY APPROXIMATE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Aug. 24.

	Ready.	New.
Bengal Superfine M G	270	.....
Bengal Fine M G	255/60	.....
Bengal F G MG	240/45	.....
Sindh-Punjab Fine M G	230	.....
Sindh-Punjab F G M G	235/40	.....
Punjab-Americans F G M G	230/40	.....
Wardha-Hingt. Fine M G	335/45	.....
Nagpur Fine M G	335/40	.....
Yeotmal Fine M G	320/25	.....
Pulgaon Fine M G	320/30	.....
Arvi Fine M G	330/35	.....
Amraoti Fine M G	310/15	.....
Khamgaon-Akola Fine M G	305/10	.....
Mulkapur Fine M G	210/90	.....
Khandesh Fine M G	270/70	.....
Khandesh F G M G	.....	.....
Broach Fine M G	345/55	.....
Broach F G M G	320/25	.....
Muthia Fine M G	255/65	.....
Muthia F G M G	245	.....
Dharwar F Good S G	.....	.....
Coompta M G	355/60	.....
Westerns Good M G	315/20	.....
Westerns H G	.....	.....
Miraj M G	330/5	.....
Cambodia F G M G	390/400	.....
Navsari F G M G	.....	.....
Surat F G M G	375/85	.....
Kadi-Viramgaon F G M G	310/20	.....
Dhollera F G M G	305/15	.....
Kalagin F G M G	.....	.....

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON STATISTICS.

Liverpool, Aug. 21.

The weekly cotton statistics as compiled by the Statistical Deparment of the Liverpool Cotton Exchange are as follow:—

Week ending 21/8/26:—

Total in Sight 313,000 bales.

Egyptian Cotton, Visible Supply 237,000 bales.

East Indian Cotton Visible Supply 138,000 bales.

American Cotton Visible Supply 2,635,000 bales.

Other Cotton, Visible Supply 510,000 bales.

Total Sales 35,000 bales.

East Indian Cotton Sales 100 bales.

East Indian Cotton, Stock 17,000 bales.

East Indian Cotton Forwarded 1,800 bales

East Indian Cotton Imports 4,000 bales

American Cotton Afloat 39,000 bales.

East Indian Cotton Afloat 11,000 bales.

Total Afloat 132,000 bales.

Takings of World's Spinners American Cotton 191,000 bales.

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, Aug. 23.

	To-day's price.
October	17.69 plus .99
December	17.69 plus .96
January	17.77 plus .94
March	17.96 plus .94
May	18.10 plus .15
Middling Spot	19.00 plus .85

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS

New York, Aug. 23.

To-day's price.

Day's receipts at all U S Ports 22,000 bales

Day's exports to Great Britain 1,000 bales.

Day's exports to the Continent 8,000 bales.

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, Aug. 23.

	To-day's price.
October	17.74 plus .05
January	17.65 plus .03
Middling Spot	18.74 plus .04

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Aug. 23.

	To-day's Closing.
Scinde Good	6.45 unchgd.
Scinde Fully Good	6.75 unchgd.
Scinde Fine	7.05 unchgd.
Bengal Good	6.55 unchgd.
Bengal Fully Good	6.85 unchgd.
Bengal Fine	7.15 unchgd.
Oomra Good	7.30 unchgd.
Oomra Fully Good	7.60 unchgd.
Oomra Fine	7.90 unchgd.
Broach Good	7.60 unchgd.
Broach Fully Good	8.00 unchgd.
Broach Fine	8.40 unchgd.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Aug. 23.

	To-day's Sales.
Sales at Liverpool	Bales. 5,000
Sales on Speculation	400
Sales of East Indian Cotton	Nil.
	To-day's Price.
New York 11 a.m.:—	
(As known in Liverpool at closing time.)	
October	16.69 —.11
January	16.76 —.08
March	16.99 —.05
New York noon:—	
October	16.60 —.13
January	16.69 —.11
March	16.92 —.08
New Orleans 9 a.m.:—	
October	16.65 —.13
January	Unquoted.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Aug. 23.

	To-day's Opening.	To-day's Closing.
August		9.46
September		9.38
October	8.90	9.26
November	8.74	9.09
December	8.74	9.09
January	8.77	9.11
February		9.11
March	8.82	9.16
April		9.16
May	8.85	9.20
June		9.17
July	8.82	9.18
August		9.12
Middling Spot		9.60

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Aug. 23.

	To-day's Closing.
August	14.94 plus 29
September	14.94 plus 29
October	14.89 plus 29
November	14.74 plus 29
December	14.57 plus 27
January	14.39 plus 26
February	14.33 plus 26
March	14.24 plus 26
April	14.24 plus 26
May	14.19 plus 26
June	14.19 plus 26
July	14.14 plus 26
August	14.14 plus 26
Sakellaridis F.G.F. Spot	15.70 unchgd.

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

London, Aug 23.

Barletta Russo, per 61 lb. 54 August shipment. Sellers.

Barletta Russo per 63 lb. 53 August shipment. Sellers.

THE METAL MERCHANTS' CO.

Issued Rates for Brass and Copper. Daily Quotations.

BRASS.

Bombay, Aug. 24.

	Per md.	Rs. a. p.
Brass English	¾	57 12 0
Brass English	1	57 0 0
Brass English	1¼	57 4 0
Brass English	1½	57 4 0
Brass English	1¾	57 8 0
Brass English	2	57 8 0
Brass German	3/4	56 12 0
Brass German	2	55 12 0

COPPER.

Bombay, Aug. 24.

	Per md.	Rs. a. p.
Copper German	3/4	59 12 0
Copper German	1	61 0 0
Copper German	1¼	61 0 0
Panchteka Joint		30 0 0
Copper, English Bars		54 0 0
Brass Bars		41 0 0
Pat Kjai		68 0 0
Lead Rangooni		25 0 0
Lead Country		24 0 0
Koger Brass Metal	¾	55 4 0
Koger Brass Metal	1	55 8 0
Koger Brass 1¼ to 1½, 1¾ to 2		55 12 0
German Copper 1¼ to 1¾ to 2		61 8 0

LONDON METALS.

London August 23.

	To-day's Price.
Copper, English Best Selected	£65 3/4
Copper Brazier,	£73-1/4
Yellow Metal,	£68 3/4
Spelter, Hard,	£31 1/4
Corrugated Sheets, 24 Gauge,	£16 5/8

Markte:—Dull.

Wheat, Australian, 56/9 August shipment. Sellers.

Market: Dull.

Wheat, Choice White Karachi, 55/9 August shipment. Buyers.

LONDON PRODUCE.

Lonodn, Aug. 23.

Cottonseed, Bombay, £7 1/2 Aug/Sept. shipment. Sellers.

Castorseed, Bombay, £15-1/2 Aug/Sept. shipment. Value.

Rapeseed, Ferozepore, Usual Bold ton, £21/0/0 Aug/Sept. shipment. Nominal.

Rapeseed, Toria, ton £20/5/0 Aug/Sept. shipment. Sellers.

Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore, ton, £19/5/0 Aug/Sept. shipment. Nominal.

Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore, ton, £22/0/0 Aug/Sept. shipment. Nominal.

LINSEED.

London, August 23

Linseed, La Plata, c.i.f. ton. £16.1/4 Aug/Sept. shipment. Hull. Paid.

Linseed, La Plata i.i. f. ton £16 3/8 Sept/Oct shipment. Hull. Paid.

Linseed, La Plata, c.i.f., ton, £16 1/2 Oct/Nov. shipment. Hull. Paid.

Market: Dull.

Linseed, Bombay ton, £19/0/0 Aug/Sept. shipment. Sellers.

LONDON RUBBER.

London, August 23.

Smoked Sheet, Standard Ribber lb. Spot 1s. 7-7/8d. Buyers.

Smoked Sheet, Standard Ribbed lb. spot 1s. 8d. Sellers.

Pale Crepe, lb spot 1s. 7¼d. Buyers.

Pale Crepe, lb. spot 1s. 7-3/4d. Sellers

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

London, Aug. 23

Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard No. 25, C & F, Calcutta:—,

September per cwt. 15/10-1/2.

Oct/Dec. per cwt 16.

Jan/Mar per cwt 16/4 1/2.

Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard No. 25, C. and F Bombay:—

Jan/Mar. per cwt. 16/5-1/2.

Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard No. 25, C and F, Karachi:—

Jan/Mar. per cwt. 16/6.1/4.

LINSEED.

London, August 23.

Linseed Calcutta ton, £18/5/0 Aug/Sept. shipment. Value.

Linseed Calcutta ton £18/5/0 Sept/Oct. shipment. Value.

LINSEED OIL.

London, August 23.

Linseed Oil, naked, London, cwt. 32/7½ Sept/Dec. delivery. Paid.

Linseed Oil, naked, London cwt 33/3 Jan. April. delivery. Paid.

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET

New York, August 23.

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7, quality- Spot 19.1/8.

LONDON SILVER,

London, August 23.

Silver:—China buying. Indian covering. Business small.

	To-day's Price.
Spot	28-13/16.
Forward	28.7/8

LONDON GOLD.

London, August 23.

Open Market Price.

Bar Gold, Fine, per oz. £4/4/10½.

London, August 23.

	To-day's Rate.
Interest, Day to Day Loans	4 per cent.
Interest 7 Day's Market Loans	4 per cent.

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Aug. 24.

BC RATE—

Bank's selling T T 1|5 15|16

Bank's selling D D 1|5 31|32

LONDON—

Bank's selling T T 1|5 15|16 Aug.

Bank's selling D D 1/3 31/32.

Bank's selling T T 1/5 31/32 September.

Bank's buying T T1/6d.

Bank's buying D D 1/6 1/32

Bank's buying 3 Mos 1/6 9/32 August.

Bank's buying 3 Mos 1/6 5/16 September.

Bank's buying 3 Mos 1/6 7/16, Jan/Feb.

NEW YORK—

Bank's selling T T 276

Bank's buying T T 274

Bank's buying D D 273

Bank's buying 3 Mos 269

PARIS—

Bank's selling D D 1210

Bank's buying D D 1310

Bank's buying 3 Mos. 1325

JAPAN—

Bank's selling T T 132 1/2

Bank's buying 60 days 130

HONGKONG—

Bank's selling D D 148 3|4

SHANGHAI—

Bank's selling D D 193

SINGAPORE—

Bank's selling D D 156 3/4.

JAVA—

Bank's selling D D 90 1/8

CROSS RATES—

London—New York 4.85 11|16 23rd inst.

London—Japan 1 11 5.8 23rd instant.

London—Paris 171 3|4 23rd instant.

London—Belgium 179.00 23rd instant.

London—Switzerland 25.14 23rd instant.

London—Italy 150.00 23rd instant.

London—Prague 164.00 23rd instant.

Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Dull.

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Aug. 24.

Bank Telegraphic	1/5 15/16
Bank Demand	1/5 31/ 32
Doc. Acceptance 3 m/st	1/6 9/32
Fcs. Demand	.....
American Dollars	275 1/2
Hongkong Dollars	148 1/4
Shanghai	192 3/4
Japan	132 1/4
Singapore	156 3/4
Market steady.	

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, Aug. 23.

	To-day's Rate.
T.T. Berlin on London	20.40
T.T. Amsterdam on London	12.11.5/8
T.T. Brussels on London	177.75
T.T Madrid on London	Unquoted.
T.T. Milan on London	119.0
T. T. Berne on London	25.15
TT. Paris on London	172.50

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.

New York, Aug. 23.

	To-day's Rate.
Demand Bills	485.18

LONDON, DISCOUNT RATES.

London, August 23.

	To-day's Rate.
Bank Bills 3 months	4-17/32 p.c.
Bank Bills 6 months	4-23/32 p.c.
Fine Trade Bill's 3 months	5.1/4 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills, 6 months	5.3/4 p.c.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Gold £4 4 10 1|4 23rd instant.

Silver London Ready 28 13|16d. 23rd instant.

Silver New York Ready 62 3|4 cts 23rd instant.

London Discounts 3 mos. 4 19 32 per cent. 23rd instant.

London Discounts 6 mos. 4 23|32 per cent. 23rd instant.

Bank of England Rate 5 per cent.

Imperial Bank of India Rate 4 per cent.

Money:—Call 1 per cent,

3 mos. 2 per cent.

6 mos. 2 1|2 per cent.

12 mos. 4 per cent.

Tone:—Easy.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, August 23.

	To-day's Price.
Chartered Bank of I.A.& C.	£21¼
Hongkong and Shangrai Bank (London Register)	(London £126½
P. & O Banking Corporation	£9.3/4
National Bank	£49
Eastern Bank	£6
Funding Loan 4 p.c.	£86.1/8
Conversion Loan	£75 3/4
Indian Loan 5½ pc.	£101-3/4
Indian Loan 7 p.c.	£104 1/2
Rupee Paper 3½ p.c.	£57
Indian Stck 3½ Sterling Loan	£59 1/4.
Government Securities 3 p.c.	£59 1/4
Consols	£55 1/4
War Loan 5 per cent.	£101 1/8
Victory Bonds 4 p.c.	£92 1/2

GOLD

Bombay, Aug. 24.

Ready:—21/8/0.

Vaida Sravan:—Opening 21/7/6, highest 21/7/9, at 6 p.m. 21/7/9.

Vaida Bhadrwa:—Opening 21/7/0, highest 21/7/3, at 6 p.m. 21/7/3.

Teji Mandi:—

Vaida Bhadrwa:—Opening 0/1/3.

Vaida Asho:—Opening.—

Tone:—Market steady.

SILVER.

Bombay, Aug. 24.

Ready:—66/3/0.

Vaida Sravan:—Opening 66/2/0, highest 66/2/3, at 6 p.m. 66/2/3.

Vaida Bhadrwa:—Opening 65/12/0, highest 65/12/6, at 6 p.m. 65/12/6.

Teji Mandi:—

Vaida Sravan:—Opening—

Vaida Bhadrwa:—Opening 1/4/0.

Tone—Market steady.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, Aug. 24.

3½ per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 77/1.

4 per cent. Conversion Loan due 1931-34 Rs. 94

5 per cent. War Loan due 1929|47, Rs. 101/8

5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 102/10.

5 per cent. Loan due 1933 (Tax Free) Rs. 104/4.

5 per cent. Loan (Tax Free) due 1945|55 Rs. 108|3

5 1|2 per cent. War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1928 Rs. 107/4.

6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1926 Rs. 100/3

6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1927 Rs. 102/2.

6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 107.

6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 108.

6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 109/1

6 1/2 per cent. Bombay Development Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 113/8.

4 per cent. Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 86|4

4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 85.

4 per cent. Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 85.

6 per cent. Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 112/4.

6 per cent. Municipal due 1929|49 Rs. 103|8.

4 per cent Loan due 1960/70 Rs 88/1

Tone of Market:—Steady with enquiry.

QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTHS

Bombay, August 24.

	Per lb.	Rs. a. p.
KHADI.		
Textile	,,	0 12 0
Century	,,	0 11 6
Jacob	,,	0 11 6
E D Sassoon	,,	0 11 3
Elphinstone	,,	0 11 6
Apollo	,,	0 11 6
LONG CLOTH (Full Weight) 34/40 in.		
Standard Mill	Per lb.	1 0 9
Century 914-924	,,	1 0 0
Century 6404-8705	,,	1 0 6
Hindustan Mill	,,	1 1 0
Fazal Mahal)	,,	1 1 0
Phoenix	,,	1 0 6
Pabaney (Phoolmala)	,,	1 0 3
Manekji (Patangia)	,,	1 0 3
Kaliamardan	,,	1 0 0
Daud Sahib	,,	0 15 9
LONG CLOTH (Light weight) No. 5202|5303:		
Rachael Mill	Per lb.	1 1 3
Hindustan Mill	,,	1 1 0
David Mills	,,	1 1 0
Apollo Mill	,,	1 1 0
LONG CLOTH X Quality:—		
Swan Finlay	Per lb.	1 1 0
Gold Mohor	,,	1 0 0
LONG CLOTH Satin Calender 34-42 In:—		
Textile (Hand)	Per lb.	0 15 6
Spring (Merchant)	,,	0 15 6
Century (Bugle)	,,	0 15 0
Apollo (Pyala)	,,	0 15 3
Tata Mill (Darji)	,,	0 15 9
Sakuntala	,,	0 15 9
Sundari Brand	,,	0 15 9
Globe	,,	0 15 9
Rachael	,,	0 15 0
Palkhi	,,	0 15 6
Maher	,,	0 15 6
LEPAD:—		
Spring	,,	0 15 6
Textile	,,	0 15 6
Century	,,	0 15 6
Maher	,,	0 15 6
DHOOTIES 7, 8, 9 Yards:—		
Spring (Balance)	,,	1 2 0
Jacob	,,	1 1 0
Century	,,	1 2 0
Mun Mill	,,	1 1 0
DHOOTIES 10 Yards:—		
Spring (Balance)	,,	1 1 0
Century	,,	1 1 0
Jacob	,,	1 0 0
Mun Mill	,,	1 0 6
1386 Tata	,,	3 1 0
CHECK GREY DRILL x lbs. 5:—		
Bombay Cotton	Per piece	4 2 0
Jamshed	,,	4 2 0
Century	,,	4 8 0
Pearl Pabaney	,,	4 4 0
Hindustan No. 902	,,	4 9 0
BLACK CHECK:—		
5800 Sholapur	,,	11 4 0
2020 Jacob	,,	5 12 0
5800 Kurla	,,	...
1325 Morarji	,,	6 2 0
GABRUN NO. 5124:—		
Pearl Pabaney	,,	8 4 0
Hindustan	,,	8 6 0
E D Rachael	,,	7 8 0
SALITA:—		
Cettury	Per lb.	0 15 6
Textile	,,	0 15 6
Spring (Merchant)	,,	1 0 0
STRIPPED SADIS Yards 12:—		
777 Kohinoor	Per piece	2 7 0
777 Crescent	,,	2 6 0
Apollo David	,,	2 5 0
DUKDI Yards 12, 13, 14:—		
Kanta	Per lb.	1 3 6
Great	,,	1 4 0
Phoenix	,,	1 4 0
Kohinoor	,,	...
Tata	,,	1 4 0
CHADAR KORI CALANDER.		
Hindustan	,,	1 0 6
David	,,	1 0 6
Mahel	,,	1 0 6

RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Aug. 24.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc., for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. on 23rd August, 1926:—

Cotton	1,039 bales
Wheat	28 559 Cwts.
Linseed	2,251 ,,
Rape, etc.	nil
Gingellyseed	nil
Poppyseed	42 ,,
Groundnuts	756 ,,
Castorseed	588 ,,
Rice	1,875 ,,
Myrabollams	nil
Cottonseed	nil
Mowraseed	2,636 ,,
Gram	1,301 ,,
Juwar	3,079 ,,
Masur	nil
Barley	1,130 ,,
Bajri	1,376 ,,
Coal	1,221 Tons

MILL INDUSTRY AND JAPANESE COMPETITION.

BOMBAY MILLOWNERS' GRIEVANCES.

CAUSES OF PRESENT DEPRESSION.

EVIDENCE BEFORE TARIFF BOARD.

The Indian Tariff Board appointed by the Government of India to enquire into the present condition of the textile industry met in the Town Hall on Tuesday morning. The following gentlemen constituted the personnel:—Mr. Frank Noyce, C.I.E., I.C.S., Chairman; Raja Harkishan Kaul, C.I.E., C.S.I.; Mr. N S Subbarao, M.A.; Mr. N M Majmudar, Managed, Sholapur Mill, co-opted as technical expert of the Committee, and Capt. Keigan, Secretary.

The first evidence recorded was that of the Mill-owners' Association, Bombay, which was represented by Mr. A. Geddis, Mr. H. P. Mody, Sir N. N. Wadia, Mr. C. N. Wadia and Mr. N. B. Saklatwalla.

The Committee examined at length the representatives of the Mill-owners' Association who narrated in detail their grievances in regard to the Japanese competition. They pointed out how and in what respect the Japanese cloth was affecting adversely the Bombay market and also showed the condition of labour in Japan where women have to work till 11 p.m. and again start at 5 a.m. They also made out a strong case against the exchange rate which apart from Japan was also hitting them in trade with other countries.

The Chairman at the outset pointed out to the representatives of the Mill-owners' Association that the Tariff Board was not sitting in judgment on the findings of the Currency Commission or was in any way concerned with the Government of India's general policy on the exchange question, past, present or future. It was concerned with the exchange question only as far as it affected the cotton textile industry. He also pointed out that the proceedings of the Committee as recommended by the Fiscal Commission would be conducted with the utmost possible publicity except in the case of individual witnesses who chose to be examined in camera. Finally, he observed that the accoustic properties of the hall in which they were sitting were bad and he urged the witnesses to speak out loudly and distinctly so that representatives of the press could hear.

Replying to the Chairman witnesses stated that there were 79 mills in Bombay as members of the Millowners' Association. Up-country mills which were members of the Association were 25. They were not all represented on the Committee of the Association but those who had offices in Bombay were so represented. It was decided at the general meeting of the Assbciation to ask for the present enquiry into the industry. The Committee of the Association took executive action in all matters that came before them for consideration and the members abided by the decision. United action was taken on questions like strikes, lock out and short shifts. They attributed the depression in trade to Japanese competition and double shift working in Japan.

A STEADY MARKET NEEDED.

Sir N. N. Wadia replying to the Chairman said what they wanted was a steady price of cotton. He added that if the prices were steady and the dealers got confidence, there was no question of consumption being increased in the event of a lower price of cotton.

Mr. N. B. Saklatwala agreed with Sir N. N. Wadia and said they wanted a steady market generally but on the whole a low cotton price stimulated demand.

Sir N. N Wadia said a steady level of low prices would be more advantageous than a rise or fall.

Mr. A. Geddis expressed his opinion that if cotton went up, the heavy stocks which the mills had would gradually be disposed of at better prices.

Mr. H. P. Mody observed that owing to constant fluctuations in cotton price consuming centres were prevented from placing large orders and from holding out. In short, there was a general nervousness in consuming centres owing to the unsteady price of cotton. A steady market would inspire confidence in dealers of goods.

UNCERTAINTY OF CROP PRICES.

Referring to the lowest and highest levels of cotton, Sir N. N. Wadia said, it was difficult to say what the price of a certain crop would be at a given time. Before the war, American used to say it cost them 12 cents to produce a certain quantity of crop, after the war they said they could not produce it below 20 cents. Similarly he said, Broach cotton had touched the low limit of Rs. 150 per candy while the highest price had reached Rs. 900.

The Chairman wanted to know roughly how many mills in Bombay were working at a profit to which he was replied "none working at a profit."

Proceeding, witness said their costs of manufacture had not in the past fallen in the same rate as the price of cotton. During the past year, however, they did fall, because of the removal of the Excise duty.

Chairman:—What steps have you taken to organise yourself with a view to meeting the present depression, other than asking for this enquiry?

A.—We met last year to consider a reduction in wages. And when the excise duty was repealed we restored the cut in keeping with our promise to the Governor of Bombay.

COMPARING OF COSTS.

Mr. C. N. Wadia:—The mill-owners are doing as much as they could but the depression required a much larger remedy than they could provide.

The Chairman asked if individual mills were comparing the cost of production among one another. He thought in the United Kingdom many associations were comparing costs.

Sir N. N. Wadia said he knew Lancashire a bit but he did not think the Cotton Association there were doing that.

Mr. C. N. Wadia:—They are more jealous to observe their secrets than we are here.

Sir N. N. Wadia observed that no mill was closed down by competetion here. On the other hand, the mills that had gone into liquidation were generally sold again.

DISADVANTAGES OF BOMBAY MILLS.

Replying to Raja Har Kishen Kaul, Sir N. N. Wadia said, the Bombay mills were more affected by the Japanese competition than the Ahmedabad mills. The Ahmedabad mills were protected by the freight chargos from Bombay to Ahmedabad on Japanese goods. Bombay as a textile industry centre had certain advantages over other places as well as disadvantages but the advantages did not counter balance the disadvantages.

Raja Har Kishen Kaul then asked if the condition was such that no mill was working at a profit why the mills were not closed down, Sir N. N. Wadia replied: no mill was closed down until a stage was reached when the loss on working was greater than the loss on closing down. It would go on working at a loss up to a certain point.

Witness then pointed out that while in England several taxes had been reduced in recent years, the Government of India had not yet begun to think of reducing them yet.

INCREASE IN SPINDLES AND LOOMS.

Mr. Subbha Rao drew the attention of the witness to the returns submitted by the Association showing the increase in spindles and looms in India as compared with China and Japan during the last 30 years and asked whether it was right to assume that the capacity for spinning of the Indian mills had been outrunning the actual production. He also asked whether the percentages of the increases in grey and coloured goods did not work out to 64 per cent. and 364 percents respectivly indicating that there might be some shifting from grey goods to coloured goods.

Sir N. N Wadia said he was unable to answer such problematical questions but with regard to the percentages, he promised to furnish a statement.

Replying to the question whether the intensity of depression was greater in Bombay than the up-country mills, Sir N. N. Wadia said, the statement was based on their general information but they had no comparative statements of profits of the up-country mills, many of which were private companies.

WHY INCREASED OUTPUT.

Q.—You seem to be increasing your output and not decreasing it?

A.—If there was no outside competition and if we were not afraid of somebody else taking hold of our market, we might logically consider any system of reducing production but as long as outside competition is there we are not going to let them get a strong footing. Besides, by discharging labour and curtailing production, we raise the cost of production.

Mr. Subba Rao then asked the witnesses to supply the Committee with a statement showing the position of the mills during the pre-boom period in order to show their strength during the boom period.

Replying to the Chairman Sir N. N. Wadia denied that there was dumping of Indian yarn in China in 1900.

Mr. H P. Mody then explained that the dislocation of the export trade with China in yarn resulted in the loss to the mill industry in India very materially.

The Chairman pointed out that the Japanese competition was going on for the last four or five years and was hardly a new feature and he wanted to know in what quantity the drill came out in India during a given period.

Sir N N. Wadia:—We have not got samples.

Chairman:—It is of vital importance how during the past few years Japanese goods have compared with your goods.

Mr. Malony (Secretary of the Millowners' Association):—We sent samples to the Government of India twelve months ago to prove dumping on the part of Japan, and we have not yet heard from the Government of India. I have got a telegram to-day saying that the samples are now being dispatched. We had collected half a dozen typical grades.

Witness is further stated the principal competition with Japan was in shirtings and drills and very little in bleached goods. Formerly, they stated, the United Kingdom was exporting to India drills of the count of 20s. or so but not now. 30s. to 40s. would be medium counts.

Mr. Malony then quoted figures from a letter addressed to the Government of India how in certain kinds of cloth, such as long cloth, shortings, sheetings, domestics and tea cloths, the Japanese competition was killing Indian production.

Mr. H P Mody pointed out to the Committee that in particular kinds of cloth the Japanese competition was very severe. Japan, he said, concentrated on certain varieties of cloth which pushed the Indian goods outside the market.

Sir N N. Wadia quoted from the evidence of a Japanese witness before the Fiscal Commission questioned as to whether they sold cloth in Japan for the same price as in India, the witness had answered that the kind of cloth that was used in Japan was quite different to that used in India.

ARE THE JAPANESE DUMPING THE MARKET.

Chairman:—You have no evidence that the Japanese are selling goods in India cheaper than in Japan?

Mr. Malony:—There is an enquiry being made by the Government of India at the present time in regard to the samples which we submitted to them and I hear to-day that they have not completed their investigations in regard to the dumping.

The Chairman pointed out that the "price cutting policy" in Japan had been in operation for the last three or four years and he desired to know why there had not been any development in that direction between the years 1907-8 and 1922 when the "price cutting policy" of Japan had not operated.

Mr. H. P. Mody replied that the necessity for developing their counts did not arise in the period in question and there was therefore no reason for expansion.

Sir N. N. Wadia said during the war they did not raise the question of price cutting policy of Japan. Sir N. N. Wadia further explained that they had not longer staple cotton in India.

Mr. H. P. Mody:—The reason why there has not been any development in 1909-22 is because we did not feel any necessity. When we felt the necessity we found ourselves up against our superiors.

Sir N. N. Wadia:—We did not have cotton.

JAPAN'S MANUFACTURING CHARGES.

In the afternoon, after lunch, Sir N. N. Wadia said the Japanese manufacturing charges were not more than 80 per cent. of the manufacturing charges in Bombay,

Asked what the 20 per cent difference was made up of, witness replied they had not got definite figures on which to base their calculations but it was an approximate figure based on the data which were available. The Japanese labour costs, he said was also considerably below the Bombay labour.

The chairman pointed out to the witnesses the representation addressed to the Committee by the Japanese Spinners' Association controverting the figures of the Bombay Millowners' Association.

Sir N. N. Wadia said the Japanese Spinners' Association did not give their cost of production but only controverted the Bombay Millowners' Association's figures.

DOUBLE SHIFT AND EMPLOYMENT OF WOMEN.

Referring to labour, Sir Nowrojee said the labour costs would never come down in Bombay: Whenever, they had tried to curtail the wages there were strikes and the labourers would not have any reductions. To-day the cost of labour formed about 40 per cent. of the cost of manufacture and raw cotton about 50 per cent. Their only complaint against Japan was the double shift and employment of women at night. He would not have any objection to double shift by itself if it did not involve the employment of women at night. Japan was trying to make the world believe that they were reforming, but the recent law passed by them (a copy of which was submitted to the committee) told a different story. From that law it would appear that women were still employed till 11 p.m. and started work at 5 a.m. He admitted that he was not in a position to give any direct evidence of the actual number of working hours in Japan because it was difficult to get any information on the point. The Government of India had a certain document containing such information but they had declined to make it available to the mill-owners' Association.

REDUCED PRICE AND BETTER QUALITY.

Proceeding further Sir Nowrojee said during the last few years Japan had fairly maintained their standard of cloth though they had reduced the prices. It was true that Ahmedabad was producing finer counts but they were now catering for a different kind of customers to what they used to do.

Replying to Mr. Subba Rao, Sir Nowrojee said they complained of competition against Japan. Generally speaking Great Britain was not competing so much with India. If India produced finer counts, he thought, it would have to compete with England.

MILL INDUSTRY AND NEW EXCHANGE RATE.

Mr. Subba Rao:—Now that Japan has got parity with gold and not with rupee, I suppose you would say that 1s. 6d. rate would affect your trade not merely with Japan but with any country in the world—is it no so?

A.—Yes, because it gives them so much advantage.

Q.—Your complaint would be not against Japan exchange alone but against any exchange in the world including Great Britain?

A.—Yes.

Q.—It will therefore, be universal?

A.—Yes.

Mr. Subba Rao quoted figures after the change of Currency in 1893 and said the Indian export trade with China was nearly double the pre-currency change period and asked if Indian producers had any difficulty in the matter of profits?

Sir Nowrojee quoting figures from the Association's statement said the trade had become more or les speculative and brought in inadequate results.

The Committee then adjourned till 11 a.m. to-day.

SILVER "FIRM"

GOLD PRICES RISING.

EFFECT OF SUSPENSION OF CURRENCY BILL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BOMBAY, Aug. 24.

An early expectation of the Currency Bill being postponed sent the Indian ballion dealers as buyers in the London Silver Market, which was 3|16d. stronger.

The London cables were as follows:—"Market steady. India was a buyer at lower rates. Market closed with buyers satisfied, but sellers not pressing."

"China buying. India covering. Business small. Spot 28 13|16d; forward 28 7|8."

People knew definitely in the early morning that the Currency Bill had been postponed till Delhi session. All the sluggish tendency of the market vanished in thin air. The market showed unexpected strength, due to bears covering and Mr. Chimansinha Motilal buying.

New York ruled firm at 62 3|4 cents. China Exchange opened steady, and improved later on. Rate quoted was 2s. 10 1|8d.

Some of the bears approached the Japanese Bank for "budli" business—but they could not succeed in that.

The market was firm.

The rates in the evening:—Rs. 66|2 for 1st settlement, Rs. 65|12 for 2nd settlement.

Gold market also rose, on account of the postponement of the Currency Bill. Exchange rate was easier at 1s. 5 15|16d.

There was firm buying in the early morning, due to above causes; hence the rates improved to Rs. 21 7-6 and 21 7.0 for first and second settlements respectively. There was some profit-taking at the higher level. Hence, the rates in the evening were:—Rs. 21 7.3 for 1st settlement; Rs. 21.6 9 for 2nd settlement.

RUPEE EXCHANGE.

STEPS TO PREVENT UNDUE FLUCTUATIONS.

SIMLA, Aug. 24.

A communique says:—Doubts have been expressed in certain quarters as to Government's intentions in the matter of maintaining the exchange at 1s. 6d. to the rupee in view of the postponement of the consideration of the Currency Bill in the Legislature. The Government of India desire to make it clear that in accordance with the press announcement made in the press communique of 4th August 1926 they will continue to take such steps as may be necessary to prevent any undue fluctuations in the exchange value of the rupee in order to confine the movements of exchange within the approximate upper and lower gold points as calculated on the basis of a 1s. 6d. gold rupee namely 1s. 6 3|16d. and 1s. 5 3|4d. respectively.—A. P.

A BURMESE CRIME.

SIX SENTENCED TO BE HANGED

RANGOON, Aug. 23.

The Rangoon High Court Appellate Bench dismissed to-day the appeals of Baw Pao Aung and eight other Chin Shans who had been convicted by the Sessions Judge of Dhamo on a charge of murdering a village headman and his elder brother. Six of the accused were sentenced to death and three were sentenced to transportation for life.—A. P.

TOWARDS HINDU-MUSLIM UNITY.

A YEOTMAL MEETING

YEOTMAL, Aug. 23.

A mass meeting attended both by Hindus and Mahomedans was held yesterday at Pandharkawada under the presidency of Dr. Nandurkar. Mr. Gulsherkhan emphasised the need of Hindu-Muslim unity for the attainment of Swaraj and condemned communal disturbances.—A. P.

FLOOD RELIEF IN MIDNAPORE DIST'

MIDNAPORE, Aug. 23.

The District Magistrate presided at a public meeting yesterday for the purpose of relieving flood sufferers. A Flood Relief Committee was formed with the District Magistrate as the President and collections were made on the spot.

The Commissioner of Burdwan Division is now on a visit to Contai Sub-Division to arrange for relief of the distressed.—A. P.

CALCUTTA RIOTERS SENTENCED.

CALCUTTA, Aug. 23.

Mr. Bivar, the Additional Preidency Magistrate, to-day sentenced Rasul Bux and Mahabba to three months' rigorous imprisonment for rioting with the object of assaulting the Raja Rajeshwari procession on July 15th. Three other accused were acquitted.—Free Press.

IRISH WAR MEMORIAL

LONDON, Aug. 23.

Amiens.—Marshal Joffre presided and several high British officers were present to-day on the occasion of the unveiling of a monument erected at Guillemont by the Irish Free State in memory of the Irishmen fallen in the battle of the Somme.—Reuter's Special.

INHUMANE LEGISLATION.

TODAY'S PUBLIC MEETING

To protest against passing of the inhumane Bombay City Police Act Amendment Bill empowering Police officers to shoot injured animals in public streets a public meeting will be held to-day at 6 p.m. at the Marwari Vidyalaya Hall under the presidentship of Sir Hormasji Cowasji Adenwala.

Messrs. M. R. Jayaker, B. G. Horniman, Lalji Naranji, J. J. Vimadalal, Balubhai T. Desai and others will address the meeting.

FOOTBALL

ROVERS TOURNAMENT.

..... R. A. M. C. WIN AT LAST.

In their third match against the R. A. Kirkee, the R. A. M. C. were able to earn the right to play in the next round. It was not a great game and the football was very poor. There was hardy any attempt at combined play, the backs and half-backs kicking aimlessly. The local forwards were perhaps the only lot who showed any understanding and it was this which won them the match. In the opening half they scored their first goal from close range. Playing a vigorous aggressive game in the following moiety they had the Gunners all at sea. The wingers were playing well and sending them across frequently but their centre lacked intintive. A minute before full time, however, the left winger sent across a peace of a centre which the inner right slammed in with a first time.

R. A. M. C. ..... 2 goals.
R. A. Kirkee ..... nil.

TO-DAY'S MATCH

B. B. R. A. vs. Royal Artillery.

AUSTRALIANS V. SOMERSET.

LONDON, Aug. 23.

In the second day's play in the match between the Australians and Somerset at Taunton, Somerset were all out for 153 (Grimmett five for 64, Richardson four for 18). The Australians then went in and at the close of play had scored 197 for three (Taylor 75).—Reuter's Special.

SITUATION IN GREECE

PANGALOS TO BE TRIED

LONDON, Aug. 23.

Athens.—General Pangalos with ex-Ministers Tavoularis and Tantalidis will be tried by the High Court and will be charged with crimes against the common law. There was great demonstration in Athens last night when speeches were delivered condemning Pangalos's "abominable tyranny." Resolutions were passed demanding "well-merited punishment on those who have violated people's sacred rights."—Reuter.

EX-KING ON THE SITUATION

LONDON, Aug. 23.

The "Evening Standard" asserts that ex-King George of Greece, who is at present in England, regards the revolution as another move towards the ultimate restoration of monarchy. He, however, refuses to comment on the subject and declares that he is in no way affected.—Reuter.

JAPANESE EMIGRATION.

POLICY TO BE COMPLETELY REVERSED

LONDON, Aug. 23.

Tokio.—A member of the Foreign Office announcing the opening of the South Pacific Trade Conference on 11th September stated that Japan had reversed her entire emigration policy and henceforth she intended to colonise Hokkaido, Formosa and her other possessions, but would not send emigrants to Australia, Canada and other countries, realising that her previous policy had caused much trouble and ill-feeling. The policy now adopted, he stated, would increase trade, particularly with countries in the South Pacific. He finally declared that a Bill outlining the programme of emigration to Hokkaido would be presented to the Diet in the coming session.—Reuter.

THE CAT & THE MOUSE.

LAHORE JOURNAL'S SIXTH EDITOR

LAHORE, Aug. 23.

During the last few weeks the "Siyasat", a vernacular daily, had five editors closely succeeding one another. Each editor relinquished office to render ineffective the notice personally served on him by the District Magistrate asking him to refrain from commenting on the Rawalpindi riots in particular and communal riots in general, the prohibition extending in each case to two months. Notice on the sixth editor was served to-day, the prohibition in this case being for a fortnight.—A. P.

INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF BOY SCOUTS

LONDON, Aug. 23.

Kandersteg (Switzerland).—The fourth International Congress of boy-scouts was opened to-day and the keys of the first International hostel of boy-scouts were presented to Sir Robert Baden-Powell.—Reuter's Special.

H. H. The Raja of Baria, the Right Revd: the Lord Bishop of Bombay and Mrs Palmer and Kumar Shri Naharsinghji of Baria lunched at Government House, Ganeshkhind on Monday the 23rd instant.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO DAY.

Municipal Standing Committee, 4 10 p.m.

Municipal Corporation 5.10 p.m.

Public meeting to protest against passing of Bombay City Police Act Amendment Bill, Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall, 6 p.m.

Domestic Occurrence.

DEATH.

DR. HARIDAS.—J. Bhatia, F.R.C.S. (Lon.) expired 24th instant. Uthmana ceremony at his residence Dadysett Road, Chowpatty, 3 p.m. (B.T.) 26th instant.

Postal Notice.—Mails for Australia per s.s. "Ormuz" via Dhanushkodi and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 6.30 p.m. on Wednesday the 25th instant.

Telegraphic Notification.—The time taken for transmission of Telegrams to and from Burma is now normal.

Young Theists' Union.—Prof. S. V. Phadnis will read a paper on "Budhism according to Buddha" to-day (Wednesday) at 6-30 p.m. in the Prarthana Samaj Hall. All are are cordially invited to attend.

Bombay Prov. Congress Committee.—A meeting of the Election Propaganda Committee will be held at 6.45 p.m. (S.T.) to-day (Wednesday) at the Congress House, 414, Girgaum Back Road, Bombay.

To-day's Radio Programme.—A select programme of Indian Music will be broadcast by the Bombay Presidency Radio Club to-day (Wednesday) at 7 p.m. Call Sign 2 FV. Wave length 387 Metres.

Bombay Branch Royal Asiatic Society.—A Meeting of the Society will be held in the Society's Rooms to-day (Wednesday), at 6 15 p.m. (S.T.) when Mr. V. A. Gadgil will read a Paper on "The village in Sanskrit Literature." The lecture is open to the public.

Y. M. C. A. Public Lecture.—A public lecture will be delivered at the Y. M. C. A., Wodehouse Road, to-day (Wednesday) by Mr. F. J. Page. The subject of the lecture is "Across Canada by the Canadian Pacific Railway." It will be illustrated with lantern slides.

Late Archbishop-Bishop of Damaun.—The Diocese of Damaun will celebrate the anniversary of the death of D. Sebastiao Jose Pereira, the late lamented Archbishop-Bishop of Damaun, with a solemn Officium Defunctorum and Requiem High Mass at St. Mary's Chapel Bandra, to-day at 8 a.m. Mgr. S. O. Xavier, the Administrator of the Diocese, will officiate.

Prof. Shah's Feats of Archery.—To-night and to-morrow night at 9.30 p.m. Prof. L. K. Shah, whose astonishing skill in archery has earned for him popular apellations like "The Modern Arjun" or "William Tell of India" will give public demonstrations of his skill in the Victoria Theatre, Grant Road. He will also perform a number of conjuring tricks.

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET.

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service, Ismail Bldg., Hornby Road.)

OCTOBER.

24th August, 1926.	
Previous Closing Rate	17.69
To-day's Opening Rate	17.60
Difference	—.09
To-day's Closing Rate	17.70
Difference	+.01

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

OCTOBER.

24th August, 1926.	
Previous Closing Rate	9.26
To-day's Opening Rate	9.39
Difference	+.13
To-day's Closing Rate	9.41
Difference	+.15

Khandi	Rs.	321-0-0
Sewri	,,	321-0-0

BUREAU REPORT.

New York Bureau Report dated 23rd August gives the following:—

Weather condition	63.5
Estimated Crop, Bales	15,248,000
Ginning, Bales	182,000

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET.

VERY ACTIVE.

LONDON, August 23.

New York.—The cotton market to-day was very active and the tone very strong, the prices advancing 101 to 104 points on a sensationally bullish Government report estimating the year's crop at 15,248,000 bales, the market closing with 94 to 99 points gain for the day. Heavy covering. European trade demand and buying by new speculators attended the rise which was further stimulated by rumours of a storm in the Gulf and rains in the Texas.

There is a general belief that the crop will be under 15 000,000 bales owing to the damages sustained since Government compiled its report.—Reuter's Special.

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The Bombay Chronicle.
WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 25, 1926.

A SORRY TALE.

The annual review of the progress of education in India for the year 1924-25 just issued describes the year as one of 'steady but uneventful progress''. If the figures given in the Report are closely scrutinised and if the needs of the country are taken into consideration, the progress will be found to be painfully slow. In 1921, 5.1 per cent of the male population of British India and 1.1 per cent of the female population were attending recognised schools, whereas the corresponding figures in 1925 were 6.05 and 1.24 respectively. These figures, however, do not take into account the increase in population during the period. If that increase is allowed for and if it is remembered that in progressive countries about 15 per cent of the population attend schools, we shall realise that our progress is only nominal and that we are still far, far behind other countries. The review itself admits that there are still thousands of villages unprovided with schools and that at the present rate of progress it will take at least forty years more to collect all boys of school-going age into school. The piteous plea is again urged that "progress during the last four years has been delayed by the need for economy and political events." A reference to previous official reports on education will show that the plea of economy is not confined to these four years but that it is an old excuse of Government for starving education. The economy stunt has never stood in the way of Government grabbing the lion's share of the public revenues for their favoured departments and favoured servants in the teeth of public protest, but is advanced only when the tax-payers ask for a little more light for their children. As for "political events" which are said to have hindered progress, the summary of the review issued to the Press does not mention the specific political events that hindered progress. Perhaps Non-co-operation is meant. But Non-co-operation put more boys into national schools than it withdrew from recognised schools, many of the teachers in national schools going from door to door in towns and villages to collect funds and boys for their schools. As regards another influence of Non-co-operation on Indian education, the Quinquennial Review of the progress of education in India for 1917-22 itself says that "the national school movement can at least claim that it lent strength to the advocates of educational reform", and, as we have shown on previous occasions, many of the ideals of national education are now slowly being accepted by institutions recognised by Government. There is, however, one political event which has hindered educational progress during the last five years. It is that Government have thrown upon Ministers all the responsibility of managing education and other costly departments while themselves retaining their full grip over the country's purse.

Passing on to the details of the review, we find in it some features of special interest. The increase in the number of girls in schools is only one-tenth of the increase of boys. It must be confessed that ignorant orthodoxy is most responsible for this regrettable state of things; but orthodoxy can be fought, as it has been in the past. If the educational authorities make but a vigorous attempt, they will not lack supporters from the public. It is also necessary to start more special schools for girls, to provide more scholarships for them and more stipends to women teachers under trainnig, and to adapt the courses of instruction for girls to their special needs and tastes. The most effective remedy, however, is compulsion at the primary stage. It is satisfactory to note an increase of nearly a thousand Muslim boys in the number of students reading in arts colleges; but the community has still much leeway to make up. In Bengal, where more than half the population is Muslim, this community supplies, according to the review, 50 per cent of the attendance at primary schools, but a poor 12.9 per cent. of the attendance at arts and professional colleges. If Muslim boys and girls rely more on high schools and colleges and less on special concessions from Government, the community is sure to progress with a bound both in education and other spheres. It is equally satisfactory to note an appreciable increase in the number of pupils of the so-called untouchable classes, especially the increase in their admission to ordinary schools. It will be more just and more fruitful to lay down once for all the rule that no school should receive any aid from Government or local funds if it puts any ban on the admission of depressed class children.

A disquieting feature of our education is once again revealed by the review. It is what is called the wastage in schools and colleges. While the figure for enrolment in recognised schools increased by 513,778 during the year, an increase of 3,60,000 boys in the first primary class was accompanied by an actual decrease in the numbers attending the fourth primary class. Again, only one girl out of every five admitted into school reaches this stage of education. This means that a large number of pupils soon relapse into illiteracy, only because they do not attend primary schools for a sufficiently long period. The review notes this wastage but does not—at any rate the summary issued to the Press does not—suggest the remedy. But the Quinquennial Review suggests the only effective remedy, which we wholeheartedly endorse. That is compulsory primary education. Such wastage has been found in other countries also, and it is partly to prevent it that compulsion is resorted to. There is a somewhat similar wastage even in our high schools and colleges. But that is a knottier question as compulsion is not possible at those stages. Though there are great difficulties hindering the progress of education in India, they can be successfully combated, provided the authorities are sufficiently earnest and provide funds generously. But these conditions cannot be fully satisfied unless the people win at least provincial autonomy and the power of the purse.

THE BACK-BAY COMMITTEE.

The Back Bay Committee concluded its sittings yesterday. Considering its personnel and terms of reference the public did not expect that much good would result from its labours. The Committee has, however, served one useful purpose in that it has been instrumental in eliciting information from several witnesses which has intensified the worst fears of the public about the huge gamble and strengthened their determination to see that those responsible for the colossal fiasco which has mortgaged the resources of the Presidency for decades should be brought to book. It remains to be seen what view the Committee takes of the matter. It was unfortunate that during the concluding stages of the enquiry Sir Grimwood Mears could not preside over it. At yesterday's meeting the Committee was asked by the General Member as well as officials of the Development Department whether action should be taken against Mr. K. F. Nariman for the allegations made by him. It was rightly stated on behalf of the Committee that all statements made before it were privileged but that it was open to any officer to take any action he chose against Mr. Nariman if he felt aggrieved. Sir Frederick Hopkinson's attitude, however, did not seem to be far removed from that of one who combines the functions both of the prosecutor and the judge. Sir M. Visvesvaraya had to hasten to inform Mr. Cowasji Jehangir that it was the opinion only of one member of the Committee that Mr. Nariman should be prosecuted. Sir Fredrick Hopkinson did not, however, content himself with suggesting his opinion about Mr. Nariman's allegations. He proceeded to make a suggestion which is hardly flattering to the profession to which Mr. Nariman belongs. We take the following from his examination of Sir Lawless Hepper:—

Is Mr. Nariman what is known here as a pleader?—He is.

And as such, it is partly his professional duty to defend criminals in Police Courts?—I think it is.

Some of his charges are so extraordinary that I venture to suggest that possibly his point of view was somewhat clouded by his professional activities, particularly criminal?—I always thought so.

We leave it to the pleaders of Bombay to take what view they choose about Sir Fredrick's suggestion. The attitude which he took up, especially during the concluding stages of the enquiry, only confirms our view that if the Government of India are sincere in their desire to satisfy the public demand for finding out the whole truth about the Development Department, they must appoint another committee with much wider terms of reference and a personnel commanding the full confidence of the public.

SQUEEZING THEM OUT.

While the Paddison Deputation were tendering their evidence before the Select Committee of the South African Parliament, one of the questions put to them during the course of a discussion about the relations between Indians and Europeans in South Africa was "Do you not think if the law steps in to prevent the clash or friction of these two peoples as far as possible that it might open the way to the abolition of this friction and trouble?" The idea of the member of the Select Committee who asked this question evidently is that the whole series of Anti-Asiatic measures with their definite object of squeezing the Indians out of the country constitutes "the way to the abolution of this friction and trouble". We had expected, however, that the operation of this policy of "extermination" will be stayed until the Round Table Conference had given its opinion regarding the legislation affecting Indians in South Africa, but we find from the "Natal Advertiser" that the policy continues unchecked. Indian employees on the South African Railways are to be ruthlessly reduced in number. Of the hundred who were employed in Maritzburg only twenty-five are now retained in service. The retrenchment in the Indian staff is effected in order to give their places to Europeans, and the latest step in retrenchment in Maritzburg was to transfer a whole number of Indians to Durban where the idea is to have a sort of "concentration camp" for Indians, the Asiatic employees being used for the performance of duties "which are of such a nature that they cannot be carried out by Europeans". It is understood that this concentration of Indians at one place is "part and parcel of the Railway Administration's white labour policy". At Ladysmith Indians with very long records of service were suddenly dismissed in order to make room for white men. The Indians are asked to go to Durban and if they do not find emlpoyment there, they will be left to starve. When the Deputation from South Africa comes here to find out what kind of country India is, it will be of advantage to have amongst us also a deputation of our countrymen from South Africa to annotate the information the other Deputation may vouschafe regarding this South African policy of squeezing the Indians out simply because of colour prejudice.

REFORM OF SECONDARY SCHOOLS.

WANTED A POLICY OF LAISSEZ FAIRE.

(By M. R. PARANJPE).

"America exhibits the greatest possible variety of school procedure. Forty-eight separate States mean forty-eight distinct systems. Our cities present well-nigh innumerable subvarieties. Experiments of every kind abound, every conceivable variety of administrative device has been tried." Prof. W. H. Kilpatrick in "New Era" July 1926.

The United States of America is the birth place of huge business organisations. Centralized administration encouraging trusts and mass production is the favourite pastime of the Americans. But as stated in the above extract they have scrupulously left schools away from this mania for combines. Instead of turning out stewarts of standard types—like the Ford cars—they appear to be extremely careful to avoid standardization in education and anxious to encourage individual efforts. The reason probably is twofold. Firstly all attempts at standardization kill individual excellence and the standard usually sinks down to the lowest consistent with mass production. The manager of a business house with an eye to profit prefers to turn out a large number of things of standard pattern instead of a few excellent ones. A pedagogue on the other hand would rather sacrifice quantity to ensure good quality. Secondly America differs from European nations in the fact that her population is not homogeneous and consists of numerous cultural stocks. If an attempt were made at standardisation, the standard would have been that of the least cultured people, and the safest course was to leave the fullest scope to individual initiative.

Copy American Example.

It will be a red-letter-day in the history of the education if this Presidency when our Department of Education copies the example of America. In the Bombay Presidency the educational organisation and administration is centralized with vengeance. The D.P.I. has practically every string in his hands and little initiative is ever given to the Provinces or schools. There is a common schedule of studies for all schools from Karwar to Karachi in which are put down not only the subjects that must be taught and the subjects that may be taught but also a detailed distribution of work extending over seven years, prescribing the amount that shall be done in each year. Nay, the Director goes further and prescribes textbooks for all the Government schools in the Presidency implying a recommendation that the same be adopted in other schools also.

(I understand that recently the power of prescribing books has been delegated to Provincial Inspectors.)

A Relic of the Past.

I have no wish to put any uncharitable interpretation on the conditions prevailing in the educational policy and administration in this Presidency. The new education was planted and nurtured in this country by official agencies under official patronage and the present is only the out-growth or the relics of the past. Sixty years ago the officials had to help the people in every small detail; gradually this help was transformed into circulars and standing orders; and this has continued even now when things have considerably improved. The official help which was once willingly received is now resented as official interference, and the time has come when, even at the risk of producing some confusion, greater scope should be left to individual experiments and initiative. Fortunately, or unfortunately, the Bombay Presidency like the United States of America has a heterogenous population speaking at least six different languages and exhibiting different shades of culture. It may be a laudable ambition to remove these shades and level them all up, but this cannot be done by ignoring them. Just as different plants require different manures or the same manure in different quantities, the human minds in different cultural stocks require different educational foods and in widely differing quantities. It is extremely important that we recognise this fact and provide for it.

An Exploded Theory.

Modern psychology has proved the fallacy of the 'Doctrine of Formal Discipline.' People do not believe now, as they did a generation ago, that certain subjects in the curricula though not directly useful have to be studied because they discipline the mind. That Latin Grammar improves memory, or Logic cultivates the habit of correct reasoning, or Laboratory work develops general power of observation are ideas which no sensible pedagogue will now advocate; but the old impressions are not yet completely rubbed out and still persist in a modified form. Subjects are introduced in a curriculum because of their cultural value, and efforts to accommodate the ideals of different provinces have resulted in the overcrowding of it. "Educationally, to-day, we are the victims of two devastating superstitions: first, that because all knowledge is good all knowledge is equally efficient as an instrument of mental training; and secondly, that unless boys and girls, or young men and women are taught a branch of knowledge they will not acquire it voluntarily for themselves. Can we not have more faith both in human minds and education? I have known many who at 18 knew only English, Latin, Mathematics and Physics, who felt they must know French or Greek, and have tackled the fundamentals of Chemistry and Biology for themselves." (C.G. Robertson, Principal of the University of Birmingham.) A subject in a curriculum is useful as an instrument of culture only when the students cultivate a craving for it and it will be readily granted that all students do not feel interested in all subjects.

(To Be Continued.)

CRISIS IN TEXTILE INDUSTRY.

(By K. G. MEHTA).

Industrially speaking, the welfare of India is indissolubly connected with her premier industry which employs over three lakhs of workmen, gives a flourishing market to the bulk of the cotton growing population and a large number of people who deal in the numerous branches of cotton trade, industry, and a number of associated sister industries constituting a network of commercial institutions through the length and breadth of the country. To protect the interest of this mainstay of a very large population against the operation of factors that militate against its claims, is the primary duty of every patriotic Indian who finds it a rude awakening to be confronted with a critical state of things after over half a century of the life of the industry.

Japanese Competition.

Amongst these factors are alleged to be the following:—

(1) That Japan is competing with India on unfair terms in contravention of the Washington Convention and has been doing nothing to enforce the undertaking to reduce hours of working within a time limited by other nations. So long as Japan does not come into line with other countries as to working hours Indian cannot expect, with all her attempts to adopt up-to-date methods of internal and external economies, to save her industry from the ravages of such grinding competition.

(2) That the Japanese spinners are receiving support either by way of subsidy from Government or possess a strong force of combination amongst various organizations comprising trade, finance, shipping and manufacture which places India at a position of disadvantage.

(3) The depreciated currency of Japan helps her to undersell and dump her goods in Indian markets.

Of the most unfelt and invisible causes that are silently at work to undermine the vitality of the once most promising industry are the following:—

(1) The present system of Managing Agency.

(2) Absolute ignorance and total neglect of the exercise of their rights by shareholders; absence of group organization among shareholders.

(3) Causes that impede maximum production in industrial branches and services.

(4) Methods of recruitment of labour and the prevailing system of supervision.

(5) Absenteeism and migratory character of labour; inefficiency, want of education, insanitation, ill-housing, absence of recreation and general welfare.

(6) Loss of production through inadequate and out of date machinery.

(7) Working of the capitalist system in India.

(8) Abstruse state of things marked by total inability to move with world conditions in the purchase of raw materials; backward systems of purchases guided by narrow vision and, in many cases, incompetent staff.

(9) Misguided notions about selling the finished goods; inability to realise the significance of widest division of labour with fullest co-ordination of the expert manufactures, capacity with expert salesmanship to be brought to the rescue of the industry.

The above constitute a few of the numerous impediments, both internal and external, that have been long-standing and now threaten to imperil the very existence of our greatest industry.

If Japanese textile industry is proving dangerous to our mill industry, how far more or less is British? Has Japan any redeeming feature to offer as a seller of cheap yarn and cloth in our market? How could we be better off by shutting out Japanese goods in favour of the British? There are pertinent questions that press upon our notice to enable us clearly to realise our position in regard to the great competing nations in our home market.

Britain's Imperial Obligations.

Since economic considerations weigh supreme in modern States forming alliances among themselves, it goes without saying that Britain's relations with Japan could not be considerate to India's interests regarding the market that is common to them both. The history of our mill industry bristles at every page with the White man's privilege to exploit India's resources and control her market with a preferential claim. The abolition of the pernicious Excise Duty which had been one of the many grievances, does not mark a finality in the removal of our economic handicap. The sole control of the mechanism of exchange which is managed by the Government of India and Secretary of State is a standing grievance of the mill industry and considerations of justice and fairplay call for a provisional arrangement by legislative safeguard to cover the mill industry against unexpected risk which stares it in the face in the absence of such provision "pending the establishment of a stable exchange and a gold currency:

Penalising Industry by High Exchange.

The incidence of a high exchange unconsciously but practically levies a 12 per cent. duty on the cloth and yarn that our mills put on the market. The greatest enigma involved in this dealing of the shrewd businesslike British Imperialists has baffled our Industrialists for years; and if they now hope to survive, their only course is to agitate on the floor of the legislature for just terms of existence for their industry by exposing this camouflage and formulating demands to save the industry from the exchange handicap. A further examination of the Government policy regarding the coal freights, inadequacy of the facility of supply of wagons by railways, duties on stores machineries and spare parts, brings us face to face with a series of impediments, which a reformed Assembly should be called upon by force of pubic opinion to organise a study campaign to remove. Does Japan increase your coal freights or does the policy of Government? Could you blame Japan blindly because the Government's railway policy is most conservative as far as the supply of wagons to mills is concerned? You pay duties on stores, machinery and spare parts on yarn imported for manufacture,—requirements which have sufficient to offer as patronage to the foreign manufacturer—your cost of produltion is raised in this way far beyond your calculations, but it is a cause beyond the commercial activities of Japan.

(To Be Continued).

Notes of the Day.

Mr. Cook's Hopes.

Mr. Cook, the British miners' leader, has hopes of continuing further negotiations with the employers or with the Baldwin Government. The latter, however, are out not to assist even in creating an atmosphere for negotiations. Mr. Cook said to the Nottingham miners, who are reported to be willing to drift back, that the peace-negotiations had not yet been finished. "Someone else is coming in," he added significantly and the reference undoubtedly was to the possibility of the Safetymen's Union, which had, with the consent of the other groups, hitherto stayed out of the strike, joining it at this stage. The Baldwin Government out by now at least recognise the wisdom of putting pressure on the employers to meet the men in a spirit of real compromise but they let it be known, instead that no actual negotiations between the Government and the men were possible in the near future, saying in the same breath, however, that one of the Ministers would be ready to meet Mr. Cook at any time he desired. This is only another indication of the vacillating policy of the present British Government. If no negotiations are possible why should there be a Minister in attendance on Mr. Cook?

A Warning.

In his speech at Breslau, the German Chancellor not only expressed his disappointment at the attitude of the Powers still retaining armies of occupation in Germany, he also gave a warning to them that Germany expects her entry into the League to proceed without opposition from elements not particularly well disposed to her membership of the League and of its Council unless a revision is effected in the composition of the latter. This is the gist of Dr. Marx's admonition and his protest that German expectations about the Treaty of Locarno had not yet been fulfilled to the extent desired by Germans will have to be taken seriously into account by the Allies. The Cologne zone has been evacuated but in the other zones the reduction in the number of French troops, which was promised long ago, has actually taken place to the small extent of recalling 10,000 men out of the 60,000 now in Germany. Nor is the conduct of the Army of Occupation without reproach. The "Frankfurter Zeitung" published in a recent issue a list of towns in occupied territory where French officers had ill-treated the German civil population.

A Virtue of Necessity.

The Government of India made a virtue of necessity by agreeing to postpone consideration of their Currency Bill to the next session of the Assembly. They realised in time that if they persisted in rushing the Bill they would get it placed on the Statute Book only by the process of certification and thus provide a proof of their bankrupt statesmanship. The Swarajists have rendered a distinct service to the country by returning to the Assemby and, by their mere presence, securing a splendid triumph of public opinion against the execution of the disastrous currency policy upon which the Government have embarked. But though the Government have been checkmated, the victory, has not been finally won. Between now and the session of the new Assembly, the representative leaders of the people owe it to the country to take concerted measures to secure modifications and improvements in that policy which the best interests of the country demand.

The Veil of Secrecy.

At the conclusion of his oral evidence before the Back Bay Inquiry Committee, Mr. Kay, the Chairman of the Local Committee appointed by the Government of Bombay to prepare material to help the Government of India's inquiry, made a significant remark. There were no orders, he said, that the report of his Committee should be published and he submitted that it would be absurd to have his evidence reported without the report of the Committee being before the public. Sir M. Visveswaraya replied that only the portions discussed were public property. The public has a right to protest emphatically against this veil of secrecy and this severe limitation on "public property." First a "Purdah" Committee is appointed, the Neilson Committee of engineers, to prepare material for the Kay Committee Then comes Mr. Kay's inquiry, and Mr. Kay himself admits that as his committee was to depend on the figures of the Neilson Committee if these figures were inaccurate, his Committee's conclusions would consequently be inaccurate. The public is kept in the dark about the reports of both these Committees and non-official witnesses have thus been deprived of an opportunity, which ought to have been open to them, of examining what the case of the Government of Bombay was with regard to the Reclamation transactions. This is hardly the way to hold a "public" inquiry.

At Sea.

Diwan Bahadur Rangachariar, M.L.A., confessed that he was at sea when he read the Currency Report. He confided to the House during the discussion on the Currency Bill, that in the course of his legal practice of several years, he had tackled many difficult problems including "engineering and medical." This was interesting but his colleagues must have been astonished to find how a man of such versatile ability stumbles and cannot make progress at all when trying to understand the problem of Indian Exchange. We hope he will not give up his studies in Blackettian finance. Help and co-operation to make his path to knowledge easier is within his immediate reach. Mr. Jinnah will come to his rescue. The leader of the Independents "did not want it to be known that there was none in his party who could not explain to laymen in the Assembly the effect of a ratio." Let Mr. Rangachariar begin his lessons at once.

A MENACE TO INTERNATIONAL PEACE

BOMBAY'S TARIFF MOVEMENT AGAINST JAPAN

WARNING BY MR. GEORGE BRONSON REA

A menace to the future peace of the world as a result of Bombay millowners' demand for a higher tariff against Japanese piecegoods imports was foreshadowed by Mr. George Bronson Rea, M.E. an American journalist who is the editor and proprietor of the "Far Eastern Review" published at Shanghai, in course of an interview to a "Chronicle" representative during his stay in Bombay to study the problem of the textile industry on his way back to China from Europe.

"I am interested in the problem of the textile industry," said Mr. Rea, "not so much on its technical aspect, as from the larger aspect of its international bearing. The Japanese people, numbering about 70 millions, have very little scope in China on account of the extra-territorial laws prohibiting the settlement of foreigners in the country outside the treaty ports which alone are open to foreign residents. Then, again, there is Egypt with her discriminating tariff against Japanese and Chinese tobacco, the purpose of which is evidently to hand over the trade to the Greeks. Since the war, 40 p.c. of the tobacco imported into Egypt for the manufacture of cigarettes came from China and Japan. The Japanese, having to live in a small area with a seafence around them, have to work hard and manufacture goods in order to maintain themselves, and they must find an outlet for their goods in foreign markets. But here is Japan scooped up in an island, with limited scope in China, Egypt discriminating against her in the matter of tariffs on tobacco, and the Bombay millowners now insisting on a similar tariff on Japanese goods. Under these circumstances, Japan will wake up some day to find herself without adequate resources to feed her growing population.

TIGHTENING THE NOOSE ROUND JAPAN'S NECK.

"The Bombay Millowners," continued Mr. Rea, "by raising the question of Japanese competition are doing the very thing that would lead to trouble. I am speaking of its future effects on international peace, and not of the merits of the question. They are raising one of the greatest issues that the world has to deal with. If they succeed in raising the tariff wall against Japan, they will pull the noose round Japan's neck all the tighter, and thereby help to accelerate the crisis.

"Japan buys 50 p.c. of India's cotton which is nearer and cheaper to her. While India buys only 4 p.c. of its foreign cloth from Japan. Bombay should not grudge to allow such a small proportion of her piecegoods imports to remain in the hands of the Japanese, since reciprocity is the basis of all international trade. The Indian and the British press in supporting the Bombay millowners have opened up great issues of international magnitude which have no bearing on the strictly economic problem. They have carried the controversy too far in attacking Japan for not putting into force the Washington Convention. By criticising Japan on these lines, they give a handle to others to ask them embarrassing questions in retort. The Japanese and others may well ask the Indian millowners and their supporters: "Why has India not abolished child and women labour in the mines? And why have you not removed the blot of untouchability on 50 millions of your own people?" I don't accept the British Government's plea that they cannot interfere with the religions and customs of the people, and that such evils could only be remedied by education. Why, if they could interfere to stop the custom of 'suttee', they could as well do so in the matter of untouchability. And if they could spend less on other things, they could spare ample funds for education.

JAPANESE EFFICIENCY.

"There are a great many angles to this controversy", went on Mr. Rea. "And the Bombay millowners and their supporters are raising up a big international issue. But they will all have to come back to Mr. Tamagaki's advice to Bombay millowners which he gave in course of an interview to the "Chronicle" some days go: "Put your house in order". I entirely agree with Mr. Tamagaki on that point. There is no objection for Bombay millowners to ask for protection. But for every argument they use against Japan, the conditions are ten times worse in India. Japan has succeeded by her efficient methods and organization ,like America. For instance, the well-known Japanese firm in Bombay, Toyo Menka Kaisha Ltd., has a very extensive system of agencies throughout India for the purchase of cotton. Contrast this with the way in which the Bombay mills are managed. In 1924 when the loss of the losing mills was more than 2 crores, out of the 60 lakhs profits of the prosperous mills, the agents took 17 lakhs for their commission, i.e. one-third. In the previous year also, out of 93 lakhs profits, 32 lakhs were paid as commission to the agents—the same proportion. These figures tell a story."

NEGLECT OF HOME MARKET.

Proceeding Mr. Rea criticised the Bombay millowners' neglect of the home-market. All industries, he said, must be based primarily on the requirements of the home-market. That was the first condition for the success of a highly-competitive industry like textile. It was alright for Calcutta to build up its jute industry with

(Continued on page 10)

WILL MR. NARIMAN BE PROSECUTED?

MR. COWASJI JEHANGIR'S REQUEST.

SIR M. VISVESVARAIYA'S REPLY.

DEVELOPMENT OFFICIALS RE-EXAMINED.

SIR FREDERICK HOPKINSON'S ATTITUDE.

When the Back Bay Committee met again yesterday, Sir M. Visweswaraya presiding, Sir Lawless Hepper, Mr. T. Harvey, M. H. A. Elgee and Mr. W.H. Thomas were again examined.

At the outset, Sir Lawless Hepper submitted the following written statement to the Committee:—

The following statement deals with certain allegations against the Development Directorate contained in a written statement submitted by Mr. K.F. Nariman to the Back Bay Enquiry Committee. The paragraphs in Mr. Nariman's statement have been numbered for ease of reference.

2. In paragraphs 13-16 (pages 5 and 6 of the typed statement) it is alleged that paragraphs 10 and 11 of the first 'ad interim' report of the Advisory Committee dated the 17th February 1925 contain "a deliberately false statement, intended to mislead the public and Council with the object of hushing up the bungle."

INITIAL ESTIMATE.

3. I would in the first place invite a reference to paragraph 6 of that report. It is there stated, that for the reasons given, the Chief Engineer, Reclamation Branch, had prepared a revised estimate amounting to Rs. 712.79 lakhs, and it is added "The Committee understands that the revised estimate cannot be regarded as final until the close of the present working season, as it is necessary to verify the cost of pumping from actual figures, which will not be available until after the season's work has been measured up." It will be remembered that the result of the dredging in the first season 1923-24 had been very unsatisfactory, but Government had agreed, on the suggestion of Sir George Buchanan, that no conclusions should be drawn until after the results of the first full season's pumping, 1924-25, were known.

4. In paragraph 10 of their report the Committee express the opinion that the work should be proceeded with unless it can be established that there are serious grounds for believing:

(a) That the scheme is unsound from an engineering point of view, or

(b) That it is likely to result in an ultimate financial loss greater than that which would be entailed by closing it down.

5. In regard to (a) the Committee state "As regards the first point, the work has proceeded smoothly according to programme, and its stability has been tested by several monsoons. Whatever apprehensions, therefore, the public may have had on this score, the Committee see no reason to suppose that the project cannot be successfully completed." This had reference mainly to the sea wall, in regard to which criticisms had appeared in the Press suggesting doubts as to its ability to withstand the monsoon.

ESTIMATES OF LOSS.

6. As to (b) the Committee state: "In regard to the possibility of financial loss, the expenditure has, up to date, approximated closely with the forecast, the total including interest charges, to 31st March 1924, being Rs. 412.39 lakhs, against the forecast figure of Rs. 421.16 lakhs." At that time (February, 1925) neither I nor Government considered that there was sufficient experience of the dredging to justify final conclusions being drawn; and there was certainly no evidence of a nature to enable the Committee to form an opinion on their second alternative (b) viz:, whether the scheme was likely to result in an ultimate financial loss greater than that which would be entailed by closing it down.

7. At the end of paragraph 11 of their report the Committee announce their intention to appoint a sub-committee to examine the financial prospects of the scheme in detail and recommend that in the meantime work should be proceeded with.

8. It will be seen that the main point on which the Committee desired to form an opinion was, whether the scheme was likely to result in an ultimate financial loss greater than that which would be entailed by closing it down. They had at the time no sufficient data on which to base conclusions, and accordingly appointed a sub-committee which when the dredging results of the season 1924-25 were available, submitted a report recommending that blocks 1, 2 and 8 should be proceeded with, but forecasting a loss on the scheme; their figures being in substantial agreement with those contained in the report of Mr. Kay's Committee which has recently been submitted.

9. The report must be read as a whole and not judged by isolated statements divorced from the context. It contains in paragraph 6 a definite indication that the cost of the scheme must depend on the cost of pumping, which was to be ascertained from the actual figures available after the close of the season 1924-25, and beyond that 'merely' indicates that the Committee did not consider they had sufficient material before them to form conclusions and could not express an opinion until the actual figures were available and had been examined by their sub-committee.

"A CAMPAIGN OF CALUMNY."

10. To call this report "a deliberately false statement intended to mislead the public and Council with the object of hushing up the bungle" is a misuse of language. It is a fair sample of the campaign of calumny which Mr. Nariman has conducted for the last few years with the object of creating prejudice against the Development Directorate, and Government.

11. The statement that on the 25th January 1925 I submitted a report to Government in which I apprehended a serious loss, is I believe untrue. My files on the subject are not in my office having been sent for by the Hon'ble Member, but as far as I remember my first report dealing with the dredging in the season 1924-25 was submitted in May 1925.

SIR LAWLESS AND MUNITIONS DEPT

12. In paragraph 34 of his statement (page 14 A of the typed copy) Mr. Nariman says "Had Sir Lawless Hepper anything to do with this as the head of the Ministry of Munitions?" This is an insinuation in which I think he has allowed himself to indulge on former occasions. The facts are these. The Munitions Board was appointed by the Government of India and formed part of the Central Government. Local circles, under a Controller of Munitions, were formed in Calcutta, Bombay and Karachi. I was asked by Sir Thomas Holland, President of the Munitions Board, if I would take over the appointment of Controller of Munitions, Bombay Circle, in addition to my duties as Agent of the G. I. P. Railway. I did so and acted in that capacity for 18 months, my principal activity being to organise the transhipment of military stores and munitions between the Railways and the Shipping Department, in regard to which there had been at first some confusion leading to serious detentions to rolling stock. The sale of the Kalu was effected by the Government of India, though whether by the Munitions Board or not I am unable to say. In any case I had nothing whatever to do with it, and was not aware of the transaction until after I became Director in November 1920.

WHY NO TENDERS WERE INVITED.

13. With reference to the allegations made by Mr. Nariman in paragraphs 41-47 and 49 of his statement (pages 19-22 of the typed copy), I attach a statement by the Chief Engineer with the subject and also a statement dealing with certain points raised by Mr. Husseinbhoy Laljee. It will be seen that it is correct that when work was first started at Colaba, certain work orders were given without inviting tenders, for the reasons given by Mr. Elgee. It is of course entirely at the discretion of the Chief Engineer to invite tenders or not in any particular case, and, although tenders are always called for where the work is of a straight-forward character, I am satisfied that, under the conditions prevailing at Colaba when the works were commenced, a departure from the usual custom was justified.

BALKISHANDAS.

14. A perusal of the figures given by the Chief Engineer show clearly that Mr. Balkishandas Seth was not favoured in any way, and that the rates paid to him were the same as to other contractors. The suggestion that he had any sort of monopoly of the work is definitely untrue. The contract files are submitted in original for the perusal of the Committee, and all contracts with Mr. Balkishandas Seth have been marked for ready reference.

15. In regard to the opening of the tenders for unloading and spreading moorum on the reclamation, it will be seen that Mr. Nariman's allegations are false. The original tenders as received are submitted for the information of the Committee.

PURCHASE OF STEEL BARS.

16. The next allegation I desire to refer to is contained in paragraphs 36-37 of Mr. Nariman's statement (pages 24 and 25 of the typed copy). This refers to the purchase of steel bars in connection with the housing scheme and has nothing to do with the reclamation scheme. As however Mr. Nariman's evidence on this point was admitted in his oral examination, I understand that the Committee will permit a reply to be made to his charges. I accordingly attach a statement by Mr. Harvey, Superintending Engineer, Housing and Suburban Circle, which deals with the matter fully. Mr. Harvey's files dealing with this case are submitted in original with all references marked. The explanation, which is a perfectly simple one, was given by the Hon'ble Member in October 1924 in reply to Mr. Nariman's question in Council (see page 735 Volume XIII, Bombay Legislative Council proceedings, copy attached.) The reply to Mr. Nariman states the position in the clearest possible terms, and any fair minded person of average intelligence would be satisfied with the explanation given. It is difficult to understand the persistency with which Mr. Nariman pursues this subject on any other hypothesis than that it is his deliberate intention on every possible occasion to try and blacken the character of Government officials. He apparently does not mind if the statement is untrue, so long as its constant repetition is calculated to lead the public to believe it.

"MALICIOUS ALLEGATIONS."

17. In his oral evidence, as reported in the Press, Mr. Nariman appears to have gone further than in his written statement. He is reported to have stated:

(a) That the alteration from 5|8" to 7|8" bars was made intentionally by the Superintending Engineer in order that the manufacturers might be benefited.

(b) That in regard to favouring a particular contractor there was an ulterior motive, and

(c) That the alterations resulted in a loss of Rs. 2 1|2 lakhs.

I submit for the consideration of the Committee that, in view of the explanation already given to Mr. Nariman, these allegations are clearly malicious, and that no privilege for protection should be accorded in respect of them.

18. I have not complicated this note by reference to minor allegations regarding incompetency of staff, stores addressed to Sir George Lloyd, and other matters of the nature of bazaar gossip, which form much of Mr. Nariman's stock in trade. I have confined myself to the graver allegations. My officers and I will, however, be glad to answer any questions on which the Committee may desire information.

The Chairman said the Committee would be glad to have their (witnesses') explanation regarding the statements made, and it was for them to decide in what manner to meet the allegations made, either verbally, or by means of a written statement. The Committee would finish their sitting to-day, and if the witnesses had any desire to give any additional information the Committee would be glad to see them.

TENDERS FOR SEA WALL.

To Sir A. Hopkinson Sir Lawless said that he had no knowledge, except the report of Sir G. Buchanan, whether any tenders were asked for for the Colaba sea wall. The tenders were submitted to Sir G. Buchanan and for one reason or other he did not recommend that the tenders should be accepted. He said that no contractors had been able to put up suitable proposals or showed that they could do the work better or cheaper departmentally. He did not give details and beyond that the witness had no information.

Mr. Billimoria: Sir G. Buchanan had been complaining that instead of the work being given to contractors it had been done departmentally. In his correspondence he had been complaining about it. In his report he recommends that the dredging should be done departmentally. With regard to the sea wall he suggested the alternatives of departmental or contract work. He said we should call for tenders, and when we had called for tenders he recommended to Government that the tenders should not be accepted and the work should be done departmentally.

Sir F. Hopkinson: Referring to the list of plant, have you got a large number of 25 to 30 ton wagons?—We have 150 wagons of normal size which are at present on hire to the G. I. P. Railway. They were not bought for the Reclamation Scheme. At the time the industrial housing scheme was started there was very great difficulty in gathering and carrying materials in the way of sand, bricks, etc., and the railways could not guarantee the necessary tonnage and so we bought all these wagons and put them on the railway on the usual terms of hire.

Are these wagons available for the reclamation?—They are available. The G.I.P. Railway have offered to buy them up, but I have kept them. They are 22-ton wagons.

Sir F. Hopkinson: I ask you to advise Government not to dispose of these wagons. Similarly, I have seen the invitation to tender for murum filling. I would also like you not to accept any tenders sent in on that invitation.—Yes.

NARIMAN'S CHARGES.

Sir Frederick: Mr. Nariman was here on Saturday and he made certain definite charges against your department. I told him to communicate the whole thing to you, and I hope the charges will be answered during our present stay here. How, I propose that you go through the whole thing, and I should like to know from you or any of your officers what you have got to say in regard to those charges.

The witness: I am concerned with reclamation and the steel bars, although the steel bars have nothing to do with the reclamation.

Sir Frederick: We are not going to deal with anything outside the Back Back reclamation.

The witness: I say this because my statement does not refer to chawl contracts.

Sir Frederick: He has made definite charges in regard to steel bars. I think your answer should be given publicly. I request the members of the press that as Mr. Nariman's statement has been given the widest publicity, they would give equal publicity to the answers from the officers.

Sir Frederick: Is Mr Nariman what is known here as a pleader?—He is.

As such it is partly his professional business to defend criminals in the Police Court?—I think it is.

Some of his charges are so extraordinary that I venture to suggest that possibly his point of view is somewhat clouded by his professional activities, particularly criminal?—I have always thought so.

Mr. Nariman in his statement asks the Committee to investigate how and with whom the final transaction took place between the military and the Government. As far as I remember his accusation was that in some way you were an interested party between the Minister of Munition and the Government of Bombay. Can you tell me how the sale was made?—The sale was made direct by the Government of India and the Government of Bombay.

Sir Frederick: Had you anything to do with it?

The witness referred for a reply to what he had said in his statement, where he had said he had nothing whatever to do with it and that he was not aware of the transaction until after he became Director in November 1920.

Sir Frederick: That disposes of your personal part in the matter.

The witness was referred to the following passage in Mr. Nariman's statement: "When allegations are openly made all parties concerned would naturally take all the necessary steps and precautions to destroy all the valuable materials in the shape of documents and private records that would in case of immediate investigation throw light on the subject."

Sir Frederick: Do you think that you officers would naturally take necessary steps to destroy evidence:—Certainly not.

Is it a practice in Government departments to destroy valuable documents?—No. I have never known of it.

Do you think somebody in the circle in which Mr. Nariman is moving would have done it?—Quite likely.

In that case he may think that all Government employees are of the same character?—I think corruption is more rife in circles in which he moves, and probably he is inclined to think that the same class of thing may be done in Government offices.

Mr. Billimoria: You say that evidence of that nature cannot be destroyed in Government offices?

The witness: We have submitted it. All the documents referring to contracts have been placed before the Committee. There is not a single case referred to, of which the original document is not here.

Sir Frederick: What I suggest to Government is that this Committee is not competent to deal with criminal charges and that if Government think that these allegations of Mr. Nariman are of a sufficiently definite character, they should take up the matter and refer it to their legal advisers.

PERMISSION TO PROSECUTE NARIMAN

The witness: Mr. Harvey proposes to ask the Committee for permission to prosecute Mr. Nariman, provided Government gave necessary sanction to do so.

Mr. Billimoria: You will have no objection to Government instituting proper inquiries as to the charges levelled against your department?

The witness: None whatever.

Mr. Billimoria: This Committee cannot go into all that.

The witness: This case has already been gone into by Government and Government are satisfied that there is no foundation whatsoever for the charge.

Sir Frederick: You will welcome any inquiry that would dispose of the matter?—Certainly.

Sir Frederick then referred to another passage in Mr. Nariman's statement in which he said that charges had been openly made that there had been maladministration of public funds and that there had been instances of fraud.

Sir Frederick: We cannot deal with a charge of that kind. But I take it if he brings a definite charge, Government would be too happy to take it up? Is it not so, Mr. Harvey?

Mr. Harvey: It is so.

Sir Frederick next referred to a passage in which Mr. Nariman had stated that "there were ugly rumours in the city and the whole of the Presidency that the higher staff of the Directorate had been receiving secret commissions from the manufacturers and that was the reason why the department had lost three crores."

Sir Frederick: Do you know if anyone has taken secret commission?

Sir Lawless: I don't.

Sir Frederick: It is merely a statement of Mr. Nariman repeating ugly rumours. I don't see how you can meet it.

SIR LAWLESS' DIFFICULTY.

Sir Lawless: Our difficulty has always been that this charge is of such a general nature that it is extremely difficult to meet it. Taking advantage of his privilege Mr Nariman has repeatedly made such allegations in the Legislative Council, but has not given facts whereby Government or I could dform some opinion and start some inquiry. He has also been offered by Government a judicial inquiry. He has been told in that connection that he need not produce sufficient evidence to prove what he said. He has been told that it is not necessary for him to bring sufficient evidence to enable the charges to be proved, but all that was necessary for him to do was to indicate the directions in which a judicial inquiry could be conducted. He was told by Government that if he would do that, the inquiry would be presided over by a judge. But he absolutely declined to come forward and give evidence of any kind. He has confined himself to general statements, ugly rumours, and so on.

Sir Frederick: His statement is rather in the nature of an anonymous letter?—It is very much the same.

Questioned regarding the allegation about surplus stores, Mr. Harvey said they had a good deal of surplus stores due to the curtailment of the housing scheme, most of which had been disposed of now. They had got back about 40 per cent on the average of the original price. There was of course a loss, but the plant had done considerable duty.

Sir Lawless: I think what Mr. Nariman refers to is his favourite subject of steel bars.

Sir Frederick: Worth six lakhs?

Mr. Harvey: There were certainly not steel bars worth Rs. 6 lakhs, Taking the plant and the steel bars, possibly it was.

Sir Frederick: A large part of the plant has fulfilled its purpose and it is disposed of?

Mr. Harvey: Yes.

It was no good keeping it?—Yes.

Therefore it was a proper business-like proceeding to dispose of it. If any loss was incurred thereby, it was due to the curtailment of the programme.—Yes.

Sir Lawless then referred to the allegation about the alteration in the indent for steel bars, and to the part of Mr. Nariman's evidence relating to it, and particularly to his allegation that the alteration was made in order that the manufacturers might be profited.

Sir Lawless: My submission to the Committee is that Mr. Nariman having been allowed to express those views and to make very definite charges before the Committee, the officers of the directorate should be given the opportunity to conclusively refute that statement.

Sir M. Visveswaraya: If any one of these bars were used for reclamation works, we can properly go into it.

Mr. Harvey: Some of the bars have gone to the reclamation.

Sir Frederick: Only one is sufficient to

(Continued on next page.)

BLEEDING THE COUNTRY

GOVT.'S SIGNIFICANT ADMISSIONS

AN INTERVIEW WITH MR. J. A. WADIA

The ruinous effects of the 1s 6d. exchange ratio were explained by Mr. Jamsetji Ardeshar Wadia, the prominent Bombay Millowner, to a representative of "The Chronicle" who interviewed him to get his views on the Currency Commission's report.

Questioned regarding the 1s. 6d. ratio recommended by the Currency Commission, Mr. Wadia said: "I am not in favour of it. High exchange means high indirect taxation. If you take from the country 18d. instead of 16d., you take 2d. more. High exchange favours imports, which are the results of foreign capital, foreign labour, and foreign skill. It penalises our industries, such as agriculture and manufactures. When the Exchange was taken up to 2s. to the rupee, we imported from foreign countries piecegoods and yarns worth about 102 crores per annum. This happened in 1920-1. Our general average is about 70 crores and under per annum. For the year ending 31st March 1925, when the Exchange was taken up to 1s. 6d., we imported 82 crores per annum. So you see how a high Exchange favours imports which must necessarily interfere with our cotton industries and all other industries. And the Government are quite aware of it. If you will read the telegraphic despatches which have passed between the Secretary of State and the Indian Government, you will find that the Indian Government admit that a high Exchange is injurious to Indian industries.

GOVERNMENT'S ADMISSION.

In a telegram dated 11th October 1924, from the Viceroy to the Secretary of State, you will find the following: "We think it highly improbable that the view could be taken by any committee that higher Exchange than 1s. 6d. is desirable. This rate is one which will not involve the disturbance of the present price-levels. But both Indian exports and industries could be adversely affected by any higher rate. We find already that the Tata Iron and Steel Co. is seriously affected by the rise in Exchange." What is urged, said Mr. Wadia, is that 1s. 6d. is already harming the country. In the same despatch, they further on say: "Further we believe that an opportunity, which may not occur is offered at the present moment, of obtaining general acquiescence, even in Bombay, in a policy which will give us a permanently higher rate than 1s. 4d. gold."

"The Government of India thinks," continued Mr. Wadia, "That the present is the proper opportunity for bleeding the country. Such an opportunity may not occur again, since prices may go down—and they have already commenced to go down—and the ryot is unable to meet his obligations owing to lower prices for his goods."

"Do you think that prices and wages have adjusted themselves at 1s. 6d.?" asked our representative.

"I don't see that at all" replied Mr. Wadia. "The other day the Bombay mills tried to reduce wages by 11 per cent., and the result was a strike which lasted three months and which inflicted a loss of about 4 or 5 crores to all concerned. And when the Government offered to remove the 3 1/2 per cent. Excise duty, they made it a condition that wages should not be reduced.

LAMING THE VICTIMS.

Q. "Do you think that sooner or later things would adjust themselves?"

A. "Of course, they will. But it will take time, and inflict great loss and hardship on India for the benefit of the treasury, the pockets of the officials and all public services like shipping, banking and insurance companies. All will be able to remit money at the rate of Rs. 13 8 as. to the £ sterling, instead of Rs. 15. By raising the Exchange, you deliberately break the industrial leg of India, and then assure the victims that in the years to come they will not be limping but will be able to walk again. I have all along objected to the closing of the mints, for which there never existed any necessity, since you don't save a half-penny in your home charges whether your Exchange is 16d., or 24d. to the rupee. If India has to give to England or anybody else £20 million per annum, India must produce an Export produce which is worth £20 millions in the neutral markets of the world. So to say that you save in the home charges anything by a higher rate of exchange is simply moonshine. I have always suspected that under the guise of stability, a higher fixity was aimed at by Government. Even at the time of the Herschel Committee, Indian Government wanted 1s. 6d. to the rupee. But the Committee did not allow it."

THE "STATIST" ON GOVERNMENT'S MOTIVES.

Discussing the report of the Currency Commission, the well-known British economic journal the "Statist" says: "How the Exchange been left to the free play, unhampered, of economic forces, the 'de facto' rate to-day would have been 16d. It considers it charitable not to analyse too closely the Government's policy since the rupee became divorced from 16d. It says that the Indian prices are not susceptible to the world prices. India's internal trade being predominently more important than the external, by pegging exchange at 18d., and contracting substantially, the Indian prices have fallen to a certain extent. But 'prima facie,' a full adjustment to a rate artificially maintained is highly unlikely, and the Indian prices must fall further entailing far greater inconvenience than would a proportional rise even if gold prices remain steady. The paper concludes: "The majority of unprejudiced Indian opinion favour 16d., and the Indian Currency must be controlled to suit India's needs and interests compared to which outside interests should sink into insignificance.

The "Statist" has done India a great

(Continued on page 10.)

WILL MR. NARIMAN BE PROSECUTED?

(Continued from Previous Page.)

bring it within the terms of our reference. Was the indenture altered by the Superintending Engineer?

Sir Lawless said the indenture was originally submitted by the executive engineer and he inadvertantly omitted to enter into the indenture steel bars which were required for the chawls. This mistake was discovered in the Superintending Engineer's office and orders were given in consultation with the Executive Engineer that the necessary alteration should be made.

Sir Frederick: That was not an alteration, but it was a supplementary thing.

SOMEBODY'S SLIGHT MISTAKE.

By some mistake, Sir Lawless continued, either of the draftsman or the Superintendent "7/8ths" were entered in place of "5/8ths." It was not possible exactly to say by which member of the staff the actual mistake was made, but the Superintending Engineer had always accepted the responsibilty for the error, because it was made in his office. After the bars were ordered and the mistake was discovered, an effort was made to stop the supply, but it was too late. It was then decided to redesign the piles (for which the bars were required), and the whole of the 7/8th bars used without any loss to Government. They did not also affect the stability of the structure. Another point. The surplus stores had not affected the scheme. It was due to the curtailment of the programme. There was no loss whatever to Government.

Mr. Billimoria: The alleged made by Mr. Nariman is that the figure 5/8 was altered to 7/8.

Mr. Harvey:—The figure was not altered An addition was made. The original document is here.

Sir Frederick: Shortly, if the indent could be shown not to have been altered, then Mr. Nariman's allegation is false?

Mr. Harvey: It is absolutely false.

He can see that indent at any time he likes?—Yes.

In your experience, I want you to agree with me, that a man who never makes a mistake, never makes anything?—I agree.

I am bound to say that Mr. Nariman is somewhat sanctimonious when he says that he places all these materials before the Committee without any desire to cast aspersions against any individual of the department. Do you take it as representing his disposition?

Sir Lawless: It is his great desire to damage Government prestige.

Proceeding, Sir Lawless said: I would produce answers given to Mr. Nariman in the Council. He was given the whole story about the bars, and inspite of that he makes these allegations again. He knows perfectly well what the facts are

Mr. Harvey: I make a request. You have got the allegations which Mr. Nariman has made against me You have a definite statement of fact in front of you of what has actually happened, and you can judge best whether he was justified in making these allegations or not. My legal advisors definitely state that these allegations are malicious and are likely to damage my career. Therefore I take a very serious view of the case. I request that I may be permitted by the Committee, subject to the sanction of the local Government to prosecute Mr. Nariman for defamation.

Mr. Bilimoria: That is a domestic affair between yourself and Mr. Nariman. You can take any action you like.

Sir Frederick: We have got nothing to do with it. If you want to prosecute Mr. Nariman you might do so. We have no objection at all.

Sir Lawless: Mr. Nariman has gone further. He is reported to have said that the figure 5/8th was altered to 7/8th by the Superintending Engineer intentionally in order that the manufacturers be profited, and that the alteration resulted in a loss of Rs. 2½ lafihs. I submit for the consideration of the Commitee that in view of the explanation already given to Mr. Nariman, whose allegations are clearly malicious, and that no privilege or protection should be accorded t ohim in spite of it.

EVIDENCE NOT PROTECTID OF MALIAOUS.

Sir Frederick: That is a matter of belief and construction. I am sorry the Chairman is not here. What he said the other day was that the evidence given here is protected unless it is malicious. There is no protection here, if it is a malicious and false statement.

Sir Frederick then referred to another statement made by Mr. Nariman to the effect that most of the officers concerned had left the service.

Sir Frederick: What officers have left the service?

Sir Lawless: We had a separate superintending officer in the suburban scheme.

No, about the Back Bay scheme?—Only one officer has left, namely, Mr. Billington, who was in charge of the construction of the sea wall at Colaba.

Sir Frederick: I think most of these allegations are in connection with the housing schemes?—The officers had left before he made the allegations.

Mr. Billimoria: Is there any allegation against Mr. Billington?

Sir Lawless: All I say is that he has left the service, because the work he was in charge of was completed. Now he is employed in the Madras and Southern Maratha Railway. He is a railway engineer.

Sir Frederick: The real reason why he left was that his object was finished?—Yes!

MONEY PAID TO BALKISHANDAS.

Mr. Elgee was then examined at great length regarding the rate paid to Balkishandas Seth, the contractor, for unloading moorum from railway trucks and explained how the rate was reduced from Rs. 10 to Rs. 2½ per truck. He said the total amount paid to the contractor at the rate of Rs. 10 per truck came to Rs .3,080.

Sir Frederick: Can you tell me how much money was paid to that contractor during the whole period?

Mr. Elgee: Rs. 9¼ lakhs. That figure is correct.

Sir Frederick: Well, if he did that work at Rs. 2½ per truck, I am quite satisfied that he did not make an unreasonable profit out of it.

Mr. Elgee: He had other contracts also.

Mr. Bilimoria: He was not making profits of lakhs of rupees as alleged by Mr. Nariman?

Sir Lawless: No.

Sir Frederick: Mr. Nariman speaks of this contractor having been sentenced to a long term of imprisonment. Do you consider it a part of your duty to inquire into the antecedents of all men who are employed on work?

Sir Lawless: I don't. My time is already sufficiently taken up by other work.

Don't you think it a very spiteful and malicious statement to make in a document which was broadcast to the public?—Yes.

Was it brought to your notice that he had served a long term of imprisonment?—No. He brought a very good recommendation to the Director of Development. He was convicted in the Punjab 12 years ago, and after his release he had done a good deal to rehabilitate himself and had led an honest life. He came to us with a very good certificate from an officer of the East Bengal Railway.

Can you think of a right thinking man making a statement in regard to a man who had been convicted 12 years ago and who had done everything to rehabilitate himself. Is it not spiteful to do that?—It seems to me that it is a very mean and spiteful remark. Mr. Nariman is not a right thinking person.

Mr. Nariman says that this gentleman is a great favourite of all officers from the highest to the lowest. Was he your favourite?—No. I saw him only once or twice when the orders came from the Government that he should not be employed. He urged that he should not be hunted down because there was a previous conviction against him. I was personally inclined to take his view. I told him that he was being discontinued under the orders of Government and that I was unable to do anything for him. He subsequently saw the Hon. Member in charge, but with what result I don't know.

Sir Frederick: If I had been you I would have given him a certificate. After all he had suffered the punishment?—That was my view.

Sir Frederick: Mr. Nariman says the Deputy Director Mr. Thomas—Was Mr. Thomas Deputy Director?—Never. He was Exceptive Engineer.

Sir Frederick said that Mr. Nariman had stated that when Mr. Thomas was in charge he ordered all the merchants to go out of the room when he opened the tenders and only allowed the favourite contractor to remain in the room.

Mr. Elgee explained how the tenders were opened and said no one was allowed to be present except himself and Mr. Thomas.

Mr. Billimoria: The suggestion was that at the eleventh hour this man's tender was put in and it was accepted?

Mr. Elgee: That is simply untrue. It is not possible to substitute a tender in between?—Absolutely impossible.

Sir Frederick: Mr. Balkishandas secretly informed of the lowest rate. Is that true?—Absolutely untrue.

A FASCINATING SUEJECT.

Sir Frederick: Now, there is a fascinating subject, Sir Lawless. That is about your salary. I don't think I will trouble you with this.

Proceeding, Sir Lawless explained the position with regard to the cement contract, and said he did not think on the whole there was a considerable loss.

Sir M. Visveswaraya: It was alleged that the period of ten years was too long.

Sir Lawless: It was intended to cover the period of the chawls programme. To build 50,000 chawls was an extremely big undertaking.

Sir Frederick: Do you think the reclamation would have been finished if Mr. Nariman had been put in sole charge of it?—I don't think it is likely.

As regards the whole scheme, including reclamation, you are the one man in charge of it?—Yes

Do you think it possible for any one ordinary man to control such a vast thing? A thing which is entirely new. You had to make your organisation, buy your plant, organise your staff, and finish it in ten years Don't you think it a Herculean task?—It turned out to be a larger task than I expected. But the programme was exceedingly curtailed.

I think of 1919?—Yes, it was a big task.

Don't you think there should have been several men associated with you to control such vast organisation?—I had a large staff.

With regard to the consignments marked "Sir George Lloyd", Sir Lawless said that was done for the purpose of identification.

You would not explain the marks in any other way?—There is no other way of doing it.

That is worse than bazaar gossip, because it was put forward by a man of Mr. Nariman's position?—It was invented by a celebrated publicist. He is a person who thinks it necessary to convey to the public of Bombay his view on every possible subject three times a week. He is Mr. B. F. Bharucha. I think he is responsible for this particular story.

Sir Frederick: Then Mr. Nariman says that the commission of Messrs. Meik and Buchanan came to Rs. 89,400 on the dredger alone. Is it not fact that the total commission paid to Messrs. Meik and Buchanan from the commencement is Rs. 6¼ lakhs?—I think the actual figure is Rs. 6,56,000.

Sir Frederick: Mr. Nariman's figure is wrong?—Absolutely wrong.

Sir M. Visveswaraya subsequently drew the attention of Sir Lawless to a statement submitted by Mr. Lalji Naranji that an expenditure of Rs. 190 lakhs had been incurred without the sanction required under the P.W.D. Code.

Sir Lawless: I don't think the statement is correct. So far as I know no work was undertaken without sanction.

With regard to Sir Chimanlal Setalvad's statement in the Council that the scheme would result in a profit of Rs. 30 crores Sir Lawless said that he thought the only source of his information for making that statement could be the Bombay Government's letter of 4th December 1919.

Sir Lawless' evidence came to a close when the Committee rose for lunch.

MR. COWASJI JEHANGIR'S EVIDENCE.

The Hon. M. Cowasji Jehangir, General Member, Government of Bombay, was examined in the afternoon yesterday.

In the course of his written statement he said:

Question:—Are there any records to show that Sir George Lloyd or the local Government consulted any independent expert besides Sir George Buchanan before accepting this scheme?

Answer:—There are no records to show that Sir George Lloyd or the local Government consulted any independent expert besides Sir George Buchanan before accepting his scheme. Government had, however, before them the report submitted in 1911 of Messrs. Lowther, Kidd and Co.

Question:—Who decided that the wall should be built from both ends and what were the reasons for this decision?

Answer:—The following is all the information regarding point No. 2 which has been found in our records:—

(i) In para 47 of his report of September 1919, Sir George Buchanan wrote "If my proposals as to method of carrying out the work and time for completion are approved, the programme of construction would be as follows and in the order given:—

(1) Order dredging plant;
(2) Order railway tip wagons;
(3) Open up quarries for stone and murum;
(4) Begin building of wall from the Colaba end.

CORRESPONDENCE.

(ii) Telegram from the Governor of Bombay, Ganeshkhind to the Secretary of State, London, despatched 4th July, 1920:—

"Following for Sir George Buchanan. Begins. Back Bay. His Excellency would be glad of your telegraphic opinion as to feasibility of beginning work at both ends at the same time. Military authorities concerned in getting reclaimed land adjacent to Colaba are anxious that Colaba end should be reclaimed as early as possible. On the other hand, His Excellency believes you considered necessary to start western end first on account of railway communication ends."

(iii) Telegram from the Secretary of State for India, London, dated 15th July, 1920 to the Governor of Bombay.

"Your telegram of the 13th. My telegram of 12th repeated. Begins. Buchanan reports that it is practicable to begin work on the Back Bay Scheme at both ends stimultaneously. In constructing the wall the bulk of the work would be carried out from the western end, the stone being conveyed to the site by rail from the quarries near Andheri, but considerable length of wall could be built from the eastern end as the wall would be concrete throughout and sufficient stone could be procured locally. To begin building the wall in two places will not materially advance matters unless reclamation can also be proceeded with and Buchanan is considering whether the new dredger and the Kalu can work simultaneously at eastern and western areas. Buchanan understands Lewis is on his way home and he will discuss all these points fully with him."

(iv) Telegram from the Secretary of State for India dated London 17th July 1920 to the Governor of Bombay:

"Your telegram of the 4th instant and my reply repeated July 15th. Buchanan reports now satisfied himself that dredger Kalu and the new dredger can work together on Bombay reclamation and therefore work on construction of the wall can proceed from both ends simultaneously. Buchanan asks for very early orders as to whether he is to proceed on these lines as considerable changes in designs and arrangements for execution of work will be necessary."

(v) Telegram from the Governor of Bombay, dated 29th July 1920 to the Secretary of State for India, London:

"Your telegram dated 17th July. Work may start from both ends."

(vi) Extract from report of Sir George Buchanan dated 7th February, 1921.

"In the first instance, I proposed to build the wall for the entire length according to the cross section C.D. on the plan accompanying this report, with the exception of 2,500 feet at the Colaba end, where the roof was so high that a plain concrete wall could easily be built. The whole of the stone for the rubble wall was to be obtained from a quarry to be selected on the line of the B.B. & C.I. Railway, and I proposed to begin construction from the Colaba end because the scare end of the wall would be better protected from the rough monsoon sea. On discussing my report with Government, the question of point of commencement was brought forward and I was told that Government would prefer the work to begin at Marine Lines, as the land there would be more valuable and more readily saleable. I decided that the difficulties attending the protection of the scar end were not insuperable and that railway connection at Chowpatti would be much simpler than at Colaba, it was therefore agreed by all parties that the work should begin at Marine Lines."

From item (vi) it appears that His Excellency, Sir George Lloyd's object in asking whether it was feasible to begin work on the wall at both ends was to enable Government to get the land at the Colaba end reclaimed as early as possible because there was a ready purchaser in the Military authorities.

BUYING OF "KALU."

Question:—Who advised the local Government to buy s.s. "Kalu" for £75,000? Was any certificate obtained that the Kalu was in good working order and worth the price asked?

Answer:—In September 1919, on the advice of Sir George Buchanan, the Government of India were asked to telegraph to the War Office not to sell the "Kalu" without reference to the Bombay Government which would probably require it. Sir George Buchanan considered that the "Kalu" would do very well for the east Colaba Reclamation. On 20th October 1919, the Government of India were informed definitely that this Government would require the Kalu. The Disposal Board at Home accordingly reserved the Kalu for this Government at a price of £75,000, the amount of a tender or tenders already received by them for it. On 21st November 1919, the Bombay Government wired to the Government of India "Will pay seventy-five thousand pounds for "Kalu". There is no indication in the records that any expert was consulted about the price, or that any certificate was obtained that the Kalu was in good working order and worth the price asked; but Sir George Buchanan was available locally for consultation. In March 1926, the Kalu was surveyed by the Chief Constructor and the Inspector of Machinery of the Royal Indian Marine Dockyard, Bombay, and the Surveyor to Lloyd Register, and certified by them to be in good working order. It is understood that from that date the Kalu remained in charge of the R.I.M. Bombay on behalf of the Imperial Government. In April 1919, the Ministry of Shopping valued the vessel at £100,000. The officiating Director R.I.M. in his No. 4905/T dated the 13th August, 1924, has stated: "the Port Trust official to whom the dredger was handed over (on behalf of the Development Department) on 5th July 1920 received it in good order and condition."

Question:—Were the Port Trust and the R.I.M. Authorities consulted by the local Government regarding:

(a) their previous experience of dredging
(b) the availability of the proposed areas for dredging in the harbour

before the scheme was adopted?

Answer:—There is nothing in the records indicating that the local Government consulted either the Port Trust or the R.I.M. authorities regarding these matters before the scheme was adopted.

Question:—Was there any independent check of Sir George Buchanan's estimate of Rs. 367½ lakhs; were any supplementary details of the estimate furnished other than the general figures embodied in his report?

Answer:—In or about the year 1912 the P.W.D. prepared a detailed estimate for roads, lighting and drains in the area to be reclaimed and also a lump sum estimate for sewerage, and placed them at the disposal of Messrs. Lowther, Kidd and Co. It appears from the tabies given in paragraph 38 of Sir George Buchanan's report of September 1919 that he examined and utilized the former estimate making an allowance for increase in prices since 1912. The P.W.D. file containing these estimates and the correspondence regarding them is in the hands of the Committee.

Apart from that nothing has been found in the records showing that there was any independent check of Sir George Buchanan's estimate of Rs. 367.61 lakhs, or that Sir George Buchanan ever furnished detailed figures of his estimate in sunplement of the figures given in his report and its appendices.

ADVANCE CONTRACT OF DREDGER.

Question:—Why was the dredger ordered in advance of the sanction of the scheme in view of the fact that it could not be employed immediately on its arrival?

Answer:—The records show that the Secretary of State was urged by this Government to sanction the placing of the contract for the dredger as early as possible, because the price of such plant was advancing rapidly and it was extremely probable that delay would entail a great increase in cost. The price quoted by Messrs. Wm. Simons and Co. Ltd. in September 1919 had in January 1920 been increased by them by 10 per cent., and this quotation was open only upto 10th March 1920. The Secretary of State in a telegram to the Viceroy dated 4th May 1920 in which he communicated his general approval of the scheme, also intimated that he was separately sanctioning the purchase of the dredger. On 7th May, the Government of India informed this Government that the Secretary of State had sanctioned the purchase.

The contract was placed by the Director General of Stores, India Office.

Sir George Buchanan did not consider that the dredger, if ordered at once, would necessarily be ready long before it was required. On 26th February 1920, he wrote: "if the dredger is ordered before 12th March it will be just possible to have it at work by November 1921, so there are 20 months in hand for the building of the first section of the wall. This is none too much time, taking into consideration the 100 and 1 things to arrange and the plant to be bought before actual construction can begin and it will be necessary to make a supreme effort to start the work by the end of next monsoon or say at latest by November 1920."

The Chairman said the Committee had to put Mr. Cowasji questions about certain alleged irregularities and he hoped Mr. Cowasji would not mind them.

What was the object of starting this scheme?—Mr. Cowasji said his evidence on this question would not be first hand and he gave it from the records. He could not find the exact object of starting the scheme from the records. But they were boom times and land values were higher than were ever in the history of Bombay. Land was required for offices and shops and there was great deal of profiteering. It was considered that trade was hampered for want of office accommodation; another reason was that they had several offers from many private companies for doing this reclamation. One was from Sir S. B. Broacha, Sir V. D Thackersey, Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy and it was in 1918/1919. There was another application from Tatas, and subsequently both the companies joined forces and Sir G. Carmichael wrote a note on behalf of Government after interviewing these gentlemen which showed that in the opinion of these financial gentlemen the scheme was a paying proposition. Mr. Cowasji said there were no estimates. It was on the basis of Mr. Kidd's report, that the offers were made. He read out a letter dated December 8, 1917 from Sir S. B. Broacha, Mr. Lallubhai Samaldas, and Sir V. D. Thackersey. That letter asked Government for the concession and as it was a business proposition they said they were willing to undertake this work without any guarantee, and were willing to give Government an option on 294 acres for Government House and open spaces at cost price.

Continuing he said the reclamation work was not given to the P.W.D. because it was a big job and because efficiency was required. The scheme was based on Lowther Kidd's report alone. Mr. Cowasji quoted Sir George Sydenham's Clarke's favourable opinion on Kidd's report. There were two offers to do the reclamation—one in 1912 and another in 1919.

In reply to the Chairman witness said that public opinion had by no means asserted itself against the scheme. The Indian Chamber had protested against it directly it heard of it. The witness said the Government were going to place every scrap of paper before the Committee.

Sir F. Hopkins: Are there any files missing?—No.

Were there any files at the Government House?—Sir G. Lloyd must have got some files as he had a good deal of correspondence on the question, and we have not got them here. All the documents we have, have been put in.

Mr. Billimoria asked whether all the members of Government were consulted when the scheme was launched?—Mr. Cowasji said all the three members—Sir George Curtis, Sir George Carmichael and Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola—were consulted at the time.

ESTIMATE OF 792 LAKHS.

Continuing he said the estimates of 702 lakhs were sanctioned after the Reforms on October 17, 1922. New rules were issued by the Goernment of India, under instructions from the Secretary of State, under which the Bombay Government had power to sanction those estimates as they did not come under the hand of either harbour, dock, irrigation and similar other works. Because reclamation was not included in any one of those heads, the Government of Bombay sanctioned them here. It was wrong to say that the estimates were puposely delayed for the purpose. They had not send them to the Government of India, as the Bombay Government were independent of that Government. Theoritically the Government of India had control over the Government of Bombay as they had to sanction the reclamation estimates.

The Chairman: Why was not the Lebislative Council in Bombay consulted in the matter after the Government of India were consulted?—Mr. Cowasji said a leiter was written by Mr. Monie to the Indian Chamber of Commerce that the estimates were 802 and subsequently Sir George Lloyd personally went to the Chamber and said that the estimates were 850 lakhs; and the latter of course included interest.

Mr. Billimoria said the figures brought before the Indian Chamber by Sir George Lloyd were not the figures brought before the Council, and the witness replied that the figure was roughly worked out and given to the Governor for the purpose of his speech. The correct figures were not ready till October 1922. The rough figures worked out at exactly the sanctioned estimate.

Sir Alfred: Was it a coincidence that both these figures were the same?—We shall produce the file if necessary.

The delay was not the result of their anxiety to escape the vigilant eyes of the Government, for it took time to prepare the estimates. On September 1921 the estimates were put before the Indian Merchants Chamber and 13 months later the project estimates were sanctioned.

Coming to the question of guarantee for the dredger, the Chairman asked witness why that was omitted from the contract, since in the case of Kalu it was insisted on by the Government of Bombay? The witness said the agreement was made in England and was drawn up by the Stores Department Sir G. Buchannan was paid commission on this.

Sir F. Hopkinson: The Director had said that Sir George Buchannan was solely responsible for ordering any plant?—But Sir Lawless could communicate with the Government if the machinery that was ordered was not necessary, and the Government, if they had found that unnecessary plant was ordered, would have sent the consulting engineer home.

Chairman: Was it proper to entrust such a big work to one engineer?

The witness continuing said that Simon's was the lowest tender, and he thought there were two or three other tenders besides. It was for the local government to decide what plant was necessary, and the order was placed by the High Commissioner. They were not responsible for the specification, but somebody else was.

The Chairman: You cannot disclaim responsibility for this?—You appoint a responsible man, and if he makes mistakes one cannot help it.

BUCHANNAN'S QUALIFICATIONS.

Mr. Billimoria: Were Government satisfied that Sir Geeorge Buchannan had the necessary qualifications?—I presume they did when he was employed as Engineer—that he was the best man available.

The Secretary of State was asked to recommend a suiable engineer and Buchannan was recommended. Was there any desperate hurry about it:—The Secretary of State was asked to send out an expert and the latter suggested the name of some gentlemen who could not come in time, as the Government of Bombay wanted him before the monsoon. Sir George Buchannan was suggested by the Government of India and finding him on the spot he was appointed.

Mr. Cowasji read out some telegrams passed between the Bombay Government and the Secretary of State in support of his statements.

Mr. Billimoria: Would a short delay have prejudiced the interests of the country? What is your personal opinion?—The witness said they had to look at the atmosphere then, for there were two syndicates in the field asking for the concession, consisting of the best business men in Bombay, who were willing to pocket the profit.

Have you had the right sort of man?—Bombay Government believed that Sir G. Buchannan was the right sort of man because he was recommended by the Government of India, and Mr. Billimoria also knows that several crores of worth private work has been given to private engineers.

The Chairman: We have to meet these facts now. There was no one on behalf of the local Government to scrutinise and examine the tenders?—No.

WHO IS RESPONSIBLE FOR FIASCO?

The Chairman: Whom do you hold responsible for the fiasco?—Speaking as a member of the Government witness said he held Sir G. Buchannan responsible for not telling the Government what work the dredger was capable of doing; whether any bigger dredger was wanted; for not finding out the sort of stuff that was available in the harbour and for not telling them how many hours the dredger could work.

And who else was responsible?—It is my candid opinion after going through all the records that Sir G. Buchannan was responsible.

When you found that the dredger was not giving you the specified output did you ask the engineer to make any alterations in the plan?—On the 11th February 1924 Sir G. Buchannan makes a report in which he states that the dredger was working satisfactorily and that the material in the Harbour had provde much harder than was expected. He said that a good start had been made and that the dredger will have to be worked by two shifts. I had a personal conversation with Sir G. Buchannan and he said that he had effected a saving of 17 lakhs.

To Sir F. Hopkinson: The Kalu was purchased at Sir G. Buchannan's recommendation for the East Colaba reclamation. There was a project estimate and also a detailed project estimate. Nearly 7 to 8 lakhs had been spent on this reclamation and it was all gone, but the land could be sold now.

Was the Government of India informed about the increased estimates—We have never informed the Government of India about them officially.

He promised to consider the question that the Municipality was getting arateable value in the Reclamation without doing much for it. He would consider the question whether the Corporation should do the development and take the taxes themselves. It was too early to speak and consider about it now, for the reclamation was not an accomplished fact yet.

Mr. Billimoria: With the Corporation as at present constituted is there the slightest chance of this proposal being entertained with the preponderating number of Swarajists?—I am going to give you my personal opinion. They are a reasonable body and would consider the scheme reasonably! It had struck me that the point would have to be considered.

The Chairman: Do you ask them to do the development and pocket the taxes?

Mr. Cowasji: The question is how many buildings will be built and in how many years. The proposition will be considered.

Sir F. Hopkinson: I advise you most strongly not to accept any tender sent in on the specification, because the prices will be unreasonably high. There are so many restrictions put on the contrators that you can not get the proper price.

About Sir Lawless Hepper, Sir Frederick said it was impossible for one man to do all this work.

Mr. Cowasji said the Legislative Council, at least some of the members, were of the opinion that the department was top heavy. ....

Sir F. Hopkinson: I tell you that he is occupying an absolutely impossible position!

SHOULD MR. NARIMAN BE PROSECUTED?

Sir F. Hopkinson: Certain number of charges are brought by Mr. Nariman and what steps are Government taking to compel him to prove his statements about an opportunity before you to prove these fraud and corruption? Mr. Nariman had allegations. The officers of the department appeared before you and showed you their facts. I have only seen their written statement. What is it do you think the Government should do?

Sir F. Hopkinson: I am going to give you my own opinion: Some of these charges must be probed.

Mr. Cowasji: Some of these charges have been examined personally by me when they were made and found that they were groundless. In one case I had to give a reply in the Council and I did say that there. Mr. Nariman was not satisfied with the reply and he repeated them. The officers have asked that they should be given permission to prosecute him, and it is for you to make a recommendation.

Mr. Billimoria: I have given the reply that we can not make any recommendation and it was for them to do anything they liked against Mr. Nariman.

Sir F. Hopkinson: My own opinion is that he should be enabled either to prove or disprove.

Mr. Cowasji: The Government have gone into some charges and found them to be untrue.

Sir F. Hopkinson: I am referring to the personal allegations of corruption.

Mr. Cowasji: I shall be pleased to have your opinion after hearing Mr. Nariman and the officers. We have investigated one or two charges and found them untrue and I have no doubt that others will be found to be untrue.

The Chairman: So far as our Committee in concerned we have got nothing to do with it and make no recommendation. If you wish to note down Sir A. F. Hopkinson's view you may do so.

Sir F. Hopkinson: My own personal view is that Mr. Nariman should be made either to prove or disprove.

Mr. Cowasji: The officers have disproved some of these charges.

Sir F. Hopkinson: Undoubtedly.

Mr. Cowasji: Will you do so in the ad interim report These charges have been made before the Government of India's committee and you will oblige us by informing us whether they should be probed. Mr. Nariman has also made other charges which have appeared in the Press through the instrumentality of

(Continued on next Page.)

COLONISATION OF ANDAMANS

GOVERNMENT'S POLICY.

ASSEMBLY PROCEEDINGS.

SIMLA, Aug. 24.

Non-official resolutions figured on the order paper of the Legislative Assembly when it reassembled at 11 this morning with the Hon. Mr. Patel in the chair. The House and the galleries, in contrast to their strength yesterday, were thinly occupied. The Swarajist benches were again empty.

RAMESWARAM STATION.

A dozen questions were asked after which Mr. Rama Iyengar was ironically cheered by some members on the official benches when he rose to move his resolution recommending to Government that the Railway Board and the South Indian Railway be directed to retain the present Rameswaram station even if the new alignment is adopted and that the protective embankments be put up south of the line to ensure the safety to the line. Mr. Rama Iyengar hoped to make Government realise the importance of his resolution (laughter.) He said when he visited Rameswaram he wrote to the South Indian Railway making certain enquiries, but got a curt reply from the Railway Company. He was afraid the Railway Board did not possess adequate information on the subject. About twenty lakhs of pilgrims visited Rameswaram every year and the proportionate expenditure for Rameswaram station should be twelve to fifteen lakhs.

Sir Chadles Innes did not underrate the importance of the question. He asked the House to take Mr. Rama Iyengar's figures cautiously because the line far from being profitable was hardly paying. To understand the problem local knowledge was required. The Railway Board would not do anything to make it more difficult for pilgrims to proceed to Rameswaram. He would look into the matter and see what could be done by way of providing for convenience of pilgrims.

Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas supported the resolution not merely because he was a Hindu, but would do so if the matter concerned Muslims. (Applause).

Mr. Hussanally as a Mussalman supported the resolution. (Hear, hear). If only Rs. 20,000 were spent in removing the sands this was a paltry sum to be spend on providing for the convenience to four lakhs of pilgrims that resorted to Rameswaram every year. If, however, the station must be removed then a siding should be provided.

Mr. Schamnad speaking from first hand knowledge of the feeling of the Hindus in South India spoke in favour of the resolution.

Mr. Mohamed Yakub said every Muslim member must have sympathy for Hindu pilgrims. Westerners did not realize the depth of feeling in the East regarding pilgrimage. Government should undertake to remove sands at whatever cost bu if this is impossible a siding should be provided.

Sir Darcy Lindsay supported the object of the resolution and hoped that the Railway Board would give earnest consideration to the proposition.

The resolution was then put to vote and was rejected by a narrow majority of one, voting being 32 for and 33 against.

COLONISATIONS OF ANDAMANS.

Mr. Syed Murtuza then moved that Government should abandon the Andamans as a penal settlement by sending back all the Moplah and other prisoners and also to throw it open for free colonisation removing all restrictions on communications, settlements, etc., and also giving all the necessary facilities to settlers.

He dwelt at length on the deplorable condition of the Island which was situated far way from the principal ports of India. He characterised it as a living grave. At the instance of the Home Department a deputation of which he was a member, visited the Island last year to report on the conditions prevailing. Their report which was still under consideration of the Government of India contained some interesting facts and figures which he said if known to the House would have convinced it of the desirability of his present demand He reminded the Home Member of his promise in the Assembly in 1924 to throw open the island for colonisation by the general public and trusted that he would adhere to his promise. He appealed to all the members to support the resolution which he said was of all India importance and hoped Government members would remain neutral.

Mr. Schamnad urged abandonment of penal settlement because of the unhealthy and immoral conditions prevailing there which had remained unimproved. Moplah prisoners had told the deputation that they would prefer to go back to Indian jails rather than live under the conditions of so-called freedom.

GOVERNMENT'S POLICY.

Sir Alexander Muddiman welcomed the opportunity to explain the Government position. He had been to the Andamans and had travelled every yard of Pucca road in the Island and was entitled to speak with authority on the subject. The resolution really raised three issues namely the abandonment of the Island as a penal settlement, free colonisation of the island and release of the Moplahs. The Government of India had already laid down the policy of abandonment. But the change must be slow. There was no man who believed more than the speaker in the necessity for reclaiming criminals in this country. They were in a large number of cases victims of circumstances. It was stated when he was visiting the Island that the best behaved prisoners were generally murderers. In 1921 there were 11,000 convicts in the Island.

As regards colonisation, he said, the fact was that the Andamans if properly developed had great agricultural potentiality. Tea, rubber, coffee for instance were grown there. He found that its green fields and pure sea water through which one could see hills hundred feet below would have offered attraction to sight-seers if Island had been in shipping lines. Government were prepared to consider application for lands but applicants must be accustomed to tropical moist heat. Restrictions could not be altogether withdrawn, but Chief Commissioner would consider applications favourably.

As for question of release of Moplah prisoners it was aside issue not arising out of the main issue.

The Home Member said the Moplahs were specially accustomed to removing jungle was similar to that in Malabar and the conditions for settlement on land were certainly better than in Malabar. Moplahs were specially accustomed to reming jungle and making settlements and this was what the island required most. They had expressed willingness to take their wives to the island and had already settled in villages on the hills. Government were considering reports from the members of the deputation that visited the islands and would issue their resolution shortly. There was however no question of release. They would have to come back to Indian jails. Those who wished to take their families to the Andamans and start life would be allowed to do so. This was a provisional conclusion. Sir Alexander trusted that he had convinced the House that Government was already moving in the direction desired by the mover and that he would not press his resolution

The resolution was negatived by 20 votes against 43.

PERFORMANCES OF RELIGIOUS RITES.

Mr. Mohammed Yakub next moved that "This Assembly recommends to the Governor-General in Council that legislation be immediately taken in hand in order to regulate the performance of religious festivals, rites and ceremonies of different communities in India."

Moulvi Mahomed Yakub made it clear at the outset that he had no desire to import communal feeling in the House nor did he wish to enumerate the wrongs of one community or another.

The Unity Conference passed certain resolutions but there was no sanction behind them. If the principles laid down in those resolutions had been placed on the statute book the communal feeling would not have been so acute as it was to-day. No doubt there were certain sections in the penal and criminal procedure code but they were only for the preservation of peace. The different orders of different provincial Governments had made the position still more difficult. He would have brought forward a bill if he thought there was any chance of introducing and carrying it through, but there was no chance for nonofficial bills in this House. Hence his resolution for official legislation. In conclusion he indicated his support of Ms. Rangachariars amendment for a Conference.

Mr. Rangachariar moved the following resolution to be substituted for the original one:—"This Assembly recommends to the Governor-General in Council that he may be pleased to convene an All-India conference of selected leaders of public opinion and experienced officials to examine the present communal situation in the country and make recommendations to regulate the performance of religious festivals, rites and ceremonies of different communities in India."

When Mr. Rangachariar resumed his seat after making a long speech the House was adjourned and the debate would be continued on the next non-official day.—A.P.

CURRENCY BILL.

POSTPONED TO DELHI SESSION.

SIMLA, Aug. 23.

In the Legislative Assembly on Tuesday, Dewan Bahadur Rangachariar moved the circulation of the Bill for eliciting opinion thereon. He moved his proposal with diffidence as the subject was technical. He felt that the matter was so complex that more time was required for considering various issues. He joined with the Finance Member in paying a tribute to the members of the Commission who had produced an able and lucid report (applause) and had acted honestly primarily in the interest of India. He acknowledged, too, the ability with which Sir Basil had handled Indian finances for the last four years. (Applause.) They all had their bias and he was sure the Finance Member too being human had his bias. Selfish interests of the speaker as a big landlord dictated support of 1/4, but he realised that the interest of the country as a whole should influence their judgment. He confessed that he was at sea in reading the report. (Laughter.) He had dealt with many problems, but currency and exchange were beyond him (laughter) and the same must be the feeling of most of members of the House. Where experts differed the best method was to mark time and proceed cautiously. He had no doubt that they must accept the Commission's unanimous view that if prices had adjusted to the 'de facto' rate it must be accepted, but it was in dispute whether adjustment had already taken place and whether it was not being maintained by artificial means. Moreover, he felt that internal prices had not been taken fully into consideration by the Commission.

DELIBERATE MANIPULATION.

He considered it unwise on the part of Government to have come forward with the Bill so soon. He read from the evidence of Sir Stanley Reed that Government deliberately prevented the ratio falling, while the Commission was sitting. This artificiality was to be deprecated especially as it could not enable them to judge whether 'de facto' rate was truly representing the natural position of the market. The decision should be deferred to the next session. Probably some of the sitting members would not be returned. He for one did not expect to be in the next Assembly. (Voices, "Oh", "no, no.") He readily admitted that the Finance Department deserved well of India for the past four years (Mr. Goswami: question).

Mr. Rangachariar: You may question, but that is my opinion and I assert it again. (Applause from official benches.)

Mr. Rangachariar added that it was true that every one had his bias. The speaker had a bias for 1/4 on selfish grounds. Similarly 1/6 would benefit foreign manufacturers (Sir Basil: "No") and there was no wonder if Sir Basil had a bias for 1/6. (Laughter and applause from Swarajist benches.) Mr. Rangachariar concluded that these differences of opinion made it necessary that more time be given for examination of the report.

OFFICIAL CLIMB DOWN.

Sir Alexander Muddiman explained the Government view on the motion of Mr. Rangachariar, though he had felt little doubt for the necessity of the motion after finding that Mr. Rangachariar had already studied the Bill with considerable skill. (Laughter.) The Finance Member had already stated that it was their imperative duty to bring the measure before the House. "Government have no wish certainly to throw this report down the unwilling throat of the House. They do not desire that members should be deprived of the opportunity of discussing the document which the Finance Member had rightly described as epoch-making, and which will undoubtedly have the greatest influence on the future finances of the country. I will say openly that if there is general desire in the House for supporting the motion of Mr. Rangachariar, Government will not oppose it, but will support it."

A QUESTION BY MR. JINNAH.

Mr. Jinnah in supporting the motion for adjournment asked why Government had not announced their decision with regard to the entire recommendations of the Commission. The answer was obviously that the India Office had not yet made up its mind. He objected to a piecemeal legislation on the Currency question. Like Mr. Rangachariar many members were at sea, but there were others who could certainly place before the House materials and arguments to enable them to arrive at a judgment.

Sir Sivaswamy Iyer in supporting the motion for postponement hoped that Government would reconsider their position and when they came next before the House there would be a declaration that whoever wanted gold at any time would get it.

The motion of Mr. Rangachariar for eliciting opinion was put and carried without any dissentient voice.

After this the Swarajists walked out of the Chamber in a body.

On the motion of Sir B. N. Mitra, the Factories' Act Amendment Bill was allowed to be circulated for opinion. The House then passed the Usurious Loans Act, 1918 (Amendment) Bill and Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923 (Amendment) Bill and the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881 (Amendment) Bill. The Assembly adjourned till to-morrow.

The Provincial Insolvency Bill, the Succession Bill and the Criminal Procedure Code Bill were left over for the next official day.

GERMAN STEEL TRUST.

RUSH FOR SHARES

LONDON, August 23.

Berlin.—The Bourse was crowded with an exceptional number of visitors who eagerly awaited the announcement of the first quotation of the new German steel trust shares the introduction of which is unique in the history of the Bourse. The quotation was delayed as two brokers in charge of the new issue almost collapsed owing to heavy pressure of work. The shares opened at 130 and rose in the open market to 147. Banks have, recently, been inundated with orders totalling over double the Trust's capital of eight hundred million marks. Shares offered to-day are reported to have been under thirty million marks.—Reuter's Special

LATE MR. RUDOLPH VALENTINO.

DIES OF SEPTIC ENDOCARDITIS.

LONDON, August 23.

New York.—Mr. Rudolph Valentine died in a hospital of septic endocarditis at ten minutes past noon to-day. Last night when he took a turn for the worse he confessed that he had received absolution. Blood was transfused at the last moment but Mr. Valentine was unable to rally. Crowds outside the hospital were so dense that the police were obliged to disperse them. The death has deeply distressed the film world where Rudolph was exceedingly popular.

Pola Negri has been prostrated and is confined to an apartment at Los Angeles in a semi-conscious state.—Reuter.

FRENCH LOAL IN SWITZERLAND.

LONDON, August 23.

Paris.—M. Poincare is issuing in Switzerland a loan of sixty million Swiss francs redeemable in a period beginning 1st April 1927 and ending not later than 1st October 1951.—Reuter's Special.

Paris.—Three French military aeroplanes piloted respectively by Lieutenants Challe, Le-Maitre and Van Caudenberg left Le Bourget on Tuesday morning for the Persian Gulf on an attempt to beat the long distance record, but Lemaitre shortly returned owing to trouble with his machine.—Reuter.

BAN ON ELECTIONS

REQUISITION TO CONGRESS PRESIDENT

TO CONVENE SPECIAL SESSION OF A. I. C. C.

LALAJI'S MOVE.

SIMLA, Aug. 23.

A requisition signed already by more than thirty members of the All-India Congress Committee headed by Lala Lajpat Rai is under further signatures and will soon be handed over to Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, President of the Congress. The object of the requisitionists is that a special session of the All-India Congress Committee be convened to consider the desirability of Congressmen keeping aloof from the forthcoming elections and that in all communal questions like music before mosque and ratio of representation of communities in public services, Congressmen should be at liberty to vote as they like. Failing a special session of the Congress Committee, they urge the holding of a special session of the National Congress to be held in September to consider the present situation and give a lead to the country.

The Swarajist members of the Legislative Assembly will not attend the Assembly from to-morrow, while Swarajist members of the Council of State will participate in proceedings of the Council during the rest of the session.—A. P.

DEATH OF PROF. ELIOT.

A GREAT AMERICAN EDUCATIONIST

LONDON, Aug. 23.

North-East Harbour (Maine).—Professor Eliot, President Emeritus of Harvard University, is dead.—Reuter's Special.

(Charles William Eliot was born in Boston in 1834. After leaving the Boston Public Latin School he entered Harvard University and took up Chemistry and investigated the educational methods of Europe from 1863-65. From a tutor in Mathematics in 1854 he rose successively to be the President of the Harvard University in 1869 which position he occupied till 1909 when he became President Emeritus. Prof. Eliot has many publications to his credit, of which mention may be made of American contributions to Civilisation, More Money for Public Schools, Educational Methods, The Durable Satisfaction of Life and the Road towards Peace.)

MARTIAL LAW IN SHANGHAI.

LABOUR SITUATION WORSENING.

LONDON, Aug. 23.

Shanghai.—The local labour situation has been steadily worsening since 13th August when the police prevented a procession through Nanking Road to the Japanese Consulate to protest against the alleged murder of a Chinese hawker who died on board a Japanese steamer. The death has been used as a pretext for stirring up anti-Japanese feeling. Strikes in Japanese mills have been spreading and there are several cases in which foreigners have been arrested.

Martial law has been declared to enable drastic action against Chinese Reds by the Tuchun of the province.—Reuter.

MEXICAN CHURCH DISPUTE.

SATISFACTORY SETTLEMENT IMMINENT.

LONDON, Aug. 23.

New York.—An Associated Press message from Mexico City reports that a settlement of the religious question seems imminent as the result of a conferene between President Calles and representatives of the Episcopate, which the latter describe as "truly satisfactory."

President Calles told the Prelates that a regulation providing for registration of priests was purely for administration purposes and Government had no intention of interfering with questions of dogma and religion. The Episcopate have accepted this and announced that when the churches fulfilled the legal requirements there would be no objection to resumption of church services.—Reuter.

HOPES OF SPEEDY SETTLEMENT DASHED.

LONDON Aug. 24.

Mexico City.—Hopes of a speedy settlement of the religious controversy have been dashed with the unanimous decision of the Catholic Episcopate not to resume the Church services at present. Meanwhile the boycott will continue and the Church leaders discuss plans of a congressional campaign with a view to amending the constitution.—Reuter.

BARODA'S MUNICIPAL TAXES.

PROTEST AGAINST IMPOSITION OF FRESH BURDENS.

BARODA, Aug. 23.

The citizens of Baroda have sent a petition to the Dewan Saheb praying for the withdrawal of the municipal taxes. The petition states that as the municipal budget is showing surplus and the financial position of the municipality is sound, no new tax is necessary; besides the existing burden of taxes is too heavy, the municipal administration expenses badly require retrenchment.—A.P.

UNDER THE JOINT AUSPICES OF
37 INFLUENTIAL ASSOCIATIONS

PUBLIC MEETING

WILL BE HELD

to PROTEST AGAINST passing of the inhuman Bombay City Police Act amendment bill empowering Police Officers to shoot injured animals in public streets.

ON

WEDNESDAY, 25th AUGUST, 1926,

AT THE

MARWARI VIDYALAYA HALL at 6 P.M. (S.T.)

Under the Presidentship of Sir HORMASJI CAWASJI ADENWALA, Kt., M. V. O., O. B. E.

Messrs. M. R. JAYAKAR, B. G. HORNIMAN, LALJI NARANJI, J. J. Vimadalal, Balubhai T. Desai and others will address the meeting.

All Hindus Jains and Humanitarians are requested to attend.

WILL MR. NARIMAN BE PROSECUTED?

(Continued from previous page.)

this Committee and the officers of Government have had no opportunity of repudiating these charges.

The Chairman: We have to attend to our own work. Certain information has been placed before us and we shall study it.

Mr. Cowasji: What about the other charges? They have appeared in the press and are you going to print them in your papers?

The Chairman: No.

Mr. Cowasji: You are not going to print the papers other than on the Back Bay Reclamation?

The Chairman: No.

Mr. Cowasji: Do you mean to state that the Government should further investigate these matters? I am satisfied that these points are untrue. Government are satisfied that these points are untrue. Do you mean to say that Government should give an opinion that they should give these officers permission to prosecute Mr. Nariman?

Sir Frederick: Yes.

The Chairman: It is the opinion of one man.

Mr. Cowasji: Then what am I to do?

Mr. Billimoria: He is not to be prosecuted for any defamatory statements.

Sir F. Hopkinson: The statements made here are privileged. But some of these are malicious. If these statements are defamatory he should be prosecuted.

The Chairman: This is the opinion of one man.

Mr. Billimoria: It is open to any of the officers concerned to take any action he choses against Mr. Nariman. We are not a judicial court, and, therefore, we can not go into all these matters.

The Chairman: This is not a matter on which I am going to express any opinion. It must be considered by the Committee later on.

Mr. Billimoria: There is nothing to prevent an officer from going into this question.

Mr. Cowasji: Not without the permission of the Government of Bombay.

BUCHANNAN'S APPOINTMENT.

Mr. Cowasji was then asked whether he had a desire to repudiate any statements made by Mr. Nariman, and he said he wanted to repudiate the statement of Mr. Nariman that the witness had deliberately made a statement which was not a fact concerning the estimates, and he explained it at great length, and said the only estimate sanctioned by the Government was that of 7 crores. Then about the appointment of Sir G. Buchannan. He was appointed twice—once in 1919 and again in 1921. On the first occasion Sir George was paid about Rs. 20,000. He had told Mr. Nariman that the agreement was signed in March 1919, and he was surprised that Mr. Nariman could not understand these things.

Sir Frederick: It is the result of his environments!

Mr. Billimoria then questioned the witness.

Witness said he had expressed an opinion in 1913 before the Claude Hill Committee against the reclamation. At that time he was strongly of the opinion that no reclamation was required. It was difficult for them to say what he would have said in 1919 if he had been called on to give his views then, considering all the conditions then obtaining. There was a dearth of land then and Government thought business was suffering for want of office accommodation. He doubted very much whether he would have protested against the scheme then. They were all different time in 1914, 1920, 1926 and 1936. It was very difficult to say anything about them.

There was an urgent necessity for the reclamation?—There was a necessity, but to say that there was an urgent necessity was an exaggeration.

Assuming there was a necessity for reclamation, was there any necessity for 1,145 acres. They might have been satisfied with less land?—The mentality has changed.

Continuing said the witness that Sir G. Buchannan assured him, the Finance Member, and the Governor that the first year's figures ought not to be taken into consideration, as they would not be doing justice to him and the dredger and he asked them to wait till the end of next year. In the meantime the advisory Committee was changed into Special Committee and as soon as they had the figures they were sent to the Committee. As soon as the Committee's report was out it went to the printing press.

Mr. Billimoria: You are accused of misleading the members of the Council and you are accused of making statements in the Council which are not true?—At that time I had not seen even the first report. If I had received it I would still have made the same statements. The work was only going on for four months.

HE DID HIS DUTY ALRIGHT.

You exercised all reasonable care in the discharge of your duty as a member of the Council?—That is so.

And all the charges against you are untrue?—That is so.

When Mr. Nariman made some charges you made an offer of a judicial enquiry?—I gave him an opportunity of going into the question. I told him I would give him an opportunity of hearing him privately in confidence and he dismissed the whole subject. I made a public offer to him to appoint a judge to go into all these matters and all papers would be placed before him and justice would be done to him. I told him there would be no question of libel and he refused this opportunity.

Sir F. Hopkinson: He refused it because it was not a judicial enquiry, although it was presided over by a judge?

Mr. Nariman would have refused a Royal Commission. He could have brought his witnesses and he could have had a full enquiry. Then he had a correspondence with Mr. Nariman on the subject and it was subsequently published in the Press. In the Council Mr. Nariman asked him whether he was to appear as an accused person, and he was told that he would be given every protection, and given every opportunity to prove his allegations. The best test of witness "bona fides" was this. One member brought some information to him and he made enquiries and found he was wrong. The witness found however that one contractor had committed a serious offence—that was the only correct statement. He at once stopped his contract.

Sir F. Hopkinson: You had no right to punish him again, for he was already punished for his wrong

Mr. Cowasji: I do not agree with you because Government do not want such men to take up their contract work. I have examined all the rates at which he was given contracts and found there was nothing against him.

Mr. Billimoria: You never had any desire to mislead the public?—Not the slightest.

About the packages addressed to Sir George Lloyd personally witness said it might be possible that they were addressed to him by name, as the people in England did not know the difference in these things properly. No reasonable explanation would suit Mr. Nariman and he would call everything as ingenious.

This closed the public sittings of the Committee.

COAL STRUGGLE.

A NEW PEACE MOVE.

LONDON, Aug. 23.

The official return at noon to-day shows that 4,619 miners resumed work in Derbyshire and that 431 more men are working in Warwickshire than on Saturday. There is no change in the position in Northumberland and Scotland. Miners in Yorkshire are strongly against resuming on basis of district settlements.

A notice posted at Ashby de la Zouche says that relief will be withdrawn in case of children of men who resume getting coal. Trade Union circles are eagerly discussing the possibility of fresh negotiations being opened. Pressure is being brought on Government on behalf of iron-masters and bankers. The names of the Archbishop of Canterbury, Mr. Herbert Smith and Mr. Lloyd George are mentioned as possible peace intermediaries.—Reuter.

ANTICIPATION OF EARLY TERMINATION.

LONDON, August 23.

Anticipation in South Wales of an early termination of the coal stoppage was reflected on the Cardiff Stock Exchange to-day. The colliery shares were very firm, and there was a strong demand for all leaders which showed an upward tendency. At least 6,000 miners have resumed work in Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire 740 more men are working in Warwickshire than on Saturday and 400 more in Cannock Chase.—Reuter's Special.

GERMANY AND LEAGUE.

LONDON, August 24.

Berlin.—It is officially stated that the German delegation to the League of Nations will only leave for Geneva when it is definitely established that there would be no obstacles to Germany's admittance.—Reuter.

SPAIN NOT ATTENDING LEAGUE MEETINGS.

LONDON Aug. 24.

Madrid.—The Foreign Minister Don Yanguas has announced that he will not attend the forthcoming meetings of the League at Geneva.—Reuter.

WAKEFUL NIGHTS FROM DYSPEPSIA

Nothing wears you out more quickly than a period of wakeful, restless nights. The cause of the trouble is usually dyspeptic disturbance, and the remedy is "Bisurated" Magnesia. This preparation calms the stomach, banishes the fermenting unrest, and induces healthy slumber by the sensible means of producing peaceful digestion. "Bisurated" Magnesia is obtainable at any chemist's, in either powder or tablet form, and a simple trial will prove its value to the person with a sensitive, delicate stomach and consequent highly-tuned nervous system.

INDUSTRY AND FINANCE.

FINANCIAL AGITATION — MENDING THE PATCHES?

(By KRISTODAS.)

The threatened further economic exploitation of the country through the instrumentality of the new Currency Legislation following upon the Report of the Currency Commission has naturally given rise to a deal of agitation which may yet increase in volume and intensity if people are apprised of the real situation and do not listen to false prophets. At the same time a cry of despair may sometimes arise, why all this agitation when we feel quite sure that the Government will persist as long as the administration remains what it is, in exploiting the country, either in one way or the other. It is to-day the question of the ratio of the rupee to gold. Supposing we are able to prevent Government from foisting upon the country against its will an eighteen-pence ratio. It may mean stopping only one method of exploitation for the Government will open up another avenue of exploitation. In fact such a state of things is bound to continue as long as the control of finance is not in our hands but in the hands of the Bureaucracy. That is the key to the whole problem of self-government. Government can show their bona-fide intentions of carrying out the real intentions of the declaration of 1917 by transferring the control of finance into popular hands, and leaders of the people also on their part should not rest satisfied as long as they get such a control as an earnest of the future self-government. The fact is, that as long as the financial control is in bureaucratic hands all the problems of the country remain in quite a topsy turvey condition. A simple proposition to which people in any self-governing country would subscribe their agreement cannot get popular support in this country as people are suspicious with regard to the intentions of the Government. Thus a State Bank is a popular institution in every land but does not get much measure of popular support here as the State here is not representative of the popular will but represents a bureaucratic group with autocratic powers. If there were a real representative Assembly it would make mince-meat of the precious report of the Royal Commission on Currency and would pass those financial measures only which are in the real interest of the country. The Government of India on the contrary will try all sorts of diplomatic moves. They will attempt to play off one party against another in the Assembly on the plea that the eighteen-pence ratio will lower the prices. It is a misleading catchphrase and yet such is unfortunately the gullible nature of our people that they will gulp down this theory and fight against the sixteen-pence ratio. Efforts must be made by popular leaders and institutions to set the issues clearly before the people so that they may not be misled and may have a real appreciation of the situation. The Government is able to draw a red herring across the trail only because we are not moved and actuated by real patriotic interests but by class and selfish interests of our own. If we are actuated by genuine patriotic motives no power on earth can foist upon us legislation and measures for which the country is not at all prepared.

DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT AND FINANCIAL CONTROL.

Mr. Lalji Naranji was, I believe, the first witness to emphasise the financial aspect of the Back Bay muddle. Other witnesses had described the financial losses of the transaction but he showed with the help of Reports of the Accountant-General how this auditing authority of the Government had taken exception to the reckless manner in which the financial operations of the Department were conducted. One of the professed objects of the Reform Act was to bring the expenditure of the Government under a greater control of the Legislature. Instead of this being done Sir Henry Lawrence, the then Finance Member tried to minimise the adverse comments of the Accountant-General and presented the Report of the Public Accounts Committee in small six paragraphs only signed by himself. It appears that expenditure to the extent of Rs. 1,90,64,766 was incurred without the sanction of the estimates as required by the Public Works Department Code. With regard to the Back Bay Reclamation Scheme, regular project estimates began to be made only after the progress of the works for 18 months. Mr. Lalji on all these grounds therefore, definitely and emphatically said: "I, therefore, hold the Finance Department seriously responsible for all the losses that we have suffered up-to-now." He went further and remarked that the Finance Department, if proper enquiry was made, would be found to have allowed the expenditure to be incurred by a mere order of the then Governor of Bombay. Can there be a more scathing condemnation of the so-called Reform Government than this exposure by no less a person than the President of the Indian Merchants' Chamber of the financial irregularities which were tolerated by the Governor and the Finance Member and which made possible all the huge losses incurred thereafterwards? I referred in the previous paragraph to the necessity of the financial control being transferred to popular hands if the promises of 1917 regarding self-government were to be observed faithfully. The conduct of the Development Department bears this out very clearly that we must have financial control of our affairs if we want to put the house in order. Sir Frederick Hopkinson referred to the boom period which prevailed in London and the general depression which succeeded it, implying that there was no ground for the pessimism of Mr. Lalji. The latter very well retorted that we could also remove the depression if we were masters of our own house but that this being not the case, there was no immediate hope of the clouds of depression being lifted up. He could have instanced the latest enormity of the eighteen-pence ratio if he had been allowed to prove the necessity for financial control being in Indian hands.

FOREIGN CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE

Mustafa Kemal Pasha's actions are characterised by a boldness all their own whether they relate to political administration or religious and social reformation. Recently he has issued an edict asking all foreign Chambers of Commerce to close down, a bold step indeed, if one takes into account all the power and influence which these can wield. This edict is tempdrarily suspended with a view perhaps to give time to vested interests to protest but the fact that it can be issued shows how self-governing countries administer their affairs without tolerating any interference from outside. In Turkey, specially these foreign Chambers had monopolised a good deal of powers—an inheritance of the days of the so-called capitulations when foreigners had got special rights of their own and could not even be tried by Turkish courts. These unnatural rights are enjoyed by foreigners in Egypt and one of the worst causes of difference between the nationalist Egypt and the Imperialist Great Britain is these same rights of foreigners. In China too, foreigners claim the same rights specially in what are known as treaty ports. This is one of the main grounds of protest of the Chinese patriots and the Chinese Government too has ceased to respect these extra-territorial rights. Mustafa Kemal Pasha has thought perhaps of removing the last sign of the times when Turkey was in foreign grip like China and Egypt. We may well contrast with this attitude the attitude of an Indian Member of the Government of India, viz:, Sir Bhupen Mittra who has in a letter to the Indian Merchants' Chamber endorsed, what Sir Louis Kershaw said before the Credentials Committee of the Ninth International Labour Conference, that the Bengal and Bombay Chambers of Commerce were the most representative chambers of commerce in this country! Sir Bhupen Mittra also brushes aside the contention of the Indian Merchants' Chamber that only representatives of Indian Chambers would be appointed to the International Labour Conference, under the terms of the Versailles Peace Treaty. The "Times of India" falls foul of the Indian Merchants' Chamber for approaching the Labour Conference when it could have protested to the Government of India. Such protests were made but as everyone knows they shared the usual fate of such protests. The "Times of India" betrays its ignorance of the constitution of the Labour Conference by implying that such a protest to the Labour Conference should not have been made. At every session there are such protests by one group or another against the selection of particular representatives and no one thinks of taking umbrage for it is in accordance with the constitution. It is in this country alone, perhaps that the Government and the Anglo-Indian Press are irritated at the temerity of any one questioning the authority of the former which is considered almost sacrosanct.

AGRICULTURE IN INDIA.

THE SEED SUPPLY.

Seed must be regarded as an essential factor in the production of a crop. The use of inferior seed which has lost its viablity due to length of storage or insect attack, should be discarded by state regulations. Approved good seeds should be encouraged. The neglect of reliable good seed is, indeed, a most disappointing thing in our agricultural system. Our present day seed supply is controlled by the village shopkeeper. The only way the village shopkeeper collects his grains is, by piece as sale proceed for his oil and "gul" and other supplies. The best part of his collection is purchased by the working classes for their daily use and the surplus is purchased by the cultivator for seed. It is indeed in rare cases that some conscious shopkeeper might store some good grain to be sold as seed. It is not uncommon complaint that the seed does not germinate in spite of all good tillage and the fields are often reseeded. It is essential to investigate these conditions further to the satisfaction of the state and the only remedy to control these conditions is perhaps state control. In fact all seed stores in the country should be licensed and their quality and rates properly controlled.

DEFECTIVE MARKETTING.

Our present system of marketting is another very important factor which plays a very great role in controlling the economic situation of our rural community. Just imagine how no real cultivators so far have ever received the same value for their grain, and the differences in the rates for our grain are the lowest during the harvest season. In other season the rise in price may be as much as 40 per cent. This system encourages capitalists to store grain and make undue profits at the expense of the ignorant present day cultivators. Now this is a condition where pure and simple scientific investigations and propaganda can never be prescribed as a remedy. It is only legislation which can control the situation in such a way that there is some natural relation in the prices received by the cultivator and those paid by the cultivator and those paid by the consumer.

The next in importance is the control regarding crop pests. It is natural that the more area we bring under improved crop the larger number of crop pests should prevail. During the last 20 years we have brought millions of acres under cultivation in our canal colonies in India, but at no time have we made any effort to keep these pests out of that area. We allow these pest to grow and then prescribe chemicals for their destruction. This practice may be good in keeping the peasants buys for a time being, but it cannot be preferred to the one which could keep such pests at a distance from our colonies. This is not in any sense a very novel idea. This is practised in many advanced countries and we ought not to have lost sight of this important thing and at least followed it. Even now it may not be regarded too late to adopt preventive measures against these pests. Every day we are opening new colonies and without much trouble every successful agricultural operation in the old colonies can be made binding on the new ones. For instance we know that dipping of Jowar seed in copper sulphate is very useful to check the growth of Kajali. This should no longer remain an item for Agricultural propaganda, but should be enforced wherever Jowar is grown and then alone the total eradication of the pest would be possible.

Similarly regulations regarding co-operation, consolidation of holdings and sanitation are a great necessity of the present moment.

It may be regarded as an establihsed fact that until our Agricultural researches regulatory measures can come to the help of our Agriculture there is no chance for our rural population to be contented. We must regard Agriculture as the great staple industry of the country and properly attend to all the essential factors explained above.

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BLEEDING THE COUNTRY.

(Continued from page 7.)

service by putting India's case without passion or prejudice.

A SNUB TO SIR MANEKJI.

Q. Sir Manekji Dadabhoy has recently said when he was in Bombay that the currencies of the world have undergone a change change since the war, and all have gone in for a higher fixity. Do you agree with that view?"

A. "I don't know where he got it from. I see no change in the currencies of the world, and where there is a change, it is for lowering the ratio and not enhancing it. England has not changed her token currency. America has not. Switzerland and Japan have made no change. Even ruined Germany has got her new marks which are 20 to the £ sterling, the same as before the war. Of course, France, Italy and Belgium are altering, but they are lowering the rate, not increasing it. When I was in Paris last September, the French Government issued a loan, the interest and principal of which are guaranteed in gold at the rate of 95 francs to the £ sterling. Before the war, the rate was 25 francs to the £ sterling. Of course, owing to inflation, the franc fell to 245 to the £ sterling which is being now remedied. But the fixity when it comes will be in the neighbourhood of 100 francs to the £, and not 25 as before the war.

THE BULLION STANDARD.

Q. Are you in favour of a gold currency, or do you approve of the gold bullion standard as suggested by the Commission?

A. You can't have a gold currency, and there is no necessity for it either. The Indian Government and the Home Government mismanaged our currency from the beginning. They deprived us of our natural silver currency and gave us nothing in its stead but token rupees, with the result that prices in India were inflated before the war. And yet Sir Dadiba M. Dalal and Mr. B. F. Madon say that 1s. 4d. was a great success for 20 years. I say it was a gigantic failure, the way it was worked. How can you call anything a success which inflates prices to the extent of about 100 per cent? The index number of food grain prices in 1894 was 114. It was 117 in 1904. In 1912, it rose to 189, and in 1913 to 199. It was 222 in 1914. So you can't call 1s. 4d., as it was worked, a success. 1s. 6d. with a gold bullion standard which is now proposed is cheaper and more satisfactory than 1s. 4d. with token currency. And the war caused greater inflation than ever. England and her allies bought largely of our produce in sterling, and paid us in token currencies, which led to still further inflation. It is now impossible to have a gold currency, since the volume of token currency is enormously large. In 1914, we had about 130 crores of rupees in circulation and about 26 crores in currency notes. For this token currency, it was estimated by Lord Rothschild, that £20 millions sterling would be required. To-day owing to inflation, our token rupees are about 245 crores in circulation and about 190 crores in currency notes. The quantity of gold currency required would thus be enormous. We could not afford it, and there is no necessity for it. The bullion standard would work automatically. This is the first time that we are offered something substantial.

OPEN THE MINTS TO SILVER.

Q. If the Government refuses to go back to 1s. 4d., what would you suggest?

A. I would suggest, what I have all along suggested, that we should demand of the Government the opening of the mints to silver.

Q. Will not that mean higher taxation?

A. I don't think so. At 13d. to the rupee in 1895, we had a surplus. Of late years the Central Government is raising in taxes something like 45 crores per annum more than it did before. And for public services such as railways etc. we are paying a much higher rate than before. All this is taxation. The Bombay mills are paying 3 1/2 crores more in wages. That is also taxation. With an open mint to silver, our agriculture would have expanded and our manufactures would have held their own. Even now, late in the day though it may seem, I prefer silver currency to gold. Sir Robert Jiffen, K.C.B., who properly understood the Indian economic situation, and who was one of the most eminent economists of the day, favoured silver currency to gold for India. And I think so, too. There is no particular virtue in gold currency. If you read clause 34 of the Babington Smith Committee, you will find it clearly stated that fixity of Exchange is a convenience, not a necessity. And silver using countries can flourish and have flourished like the gold using countries.

Q "What is your view about the new Central Reserve Bank proposed by the Commission?"

A. "I prefer to utilise the present Imperial Bank for that purpose. I think it can manage the affairs of a State Bank just as well."

LOSS TO ARICULTURE.

"A higher rate of 1s. 6d. will save the Indian treasury about 3 to 4 crores. Would not that be an advantage?" enquired our representative.

"I don't think so. Whatever your exchange, India's external debts could not be reduced. If you gain 4 crores in the home charges and other debts, you might lose 40 crores on your exports. But that is not all. The producers will lose on all produce sold in the country, the prices of which are affected by the export prices. Take cotton, for instance. Two-thirds of it is exported and one-third is consumed in the country. But the producer of cotton will have to sell his entire crop on the basis of the export prices. A bale of cotton bought by a Bombay mill or a mill in Lancashire will sell at the same price. So the producer must lose, not only on the cotton that is exported, but also on the cotton that is consumed in the country."

"Can you give any exact idea of the losses sustained by the industries due to the higher Exchange?"

"I am afraid that could not be easily computed. But some of the Bombay mills which have gone into liquidation could only realise 4 annas in the rupee. Of course owing to a high Exchange, imports are favoured, and they must lower the prices of goods manufactured in the country. Some of the best managed mills for the last three years are struggling and making poor or no profits, although we have had cheap cotton and good monsoons."

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A MENACE TO INTERNATIONAL PEACE.

(Continued from page 7.)

a sole eye to foreign markets, because Calcultta had the practical monopoly of jute. But it was quite different with the textile industry. It was a curious commentary on the Bombay mills that after 70 years of their establishment, they could not meet the needs of the home market, and one-half of the country's requirements came from abroad. To Bombay millowners he would say: Get protection by all means, but don't abuse the Japanese who are so courteous in answering your abuse with arguments. The Japanese are the most polite and lenient people in the world, and they have no swell or vulgar word in their language.

One notable thing about Bombay, said Mr. Rea, was that its original prosperity came from the opium trade—an iniquitous business. The foundation of Bombay's prosperity and the private fortunes of its Wadias, Tatas and other citizens was based on the profits from the opium trade and out of these profits they built up the cotton industry ("Bombay: A Souvenir of the 13th meeting of the Indian Science Congress held at Bombay", p. 102). During the American war, Bombay earned a profit of £81 millions from cotton. So both opium and cotton had largely contributed to the progress and wealth of Bombay. In the old days, Bombay had the monopoly of trade with China. There was thus a close connection between China and Bombay, which still continued

AMERICAN INTERESTS IN CHINA.

Questioned as to the nature and extent of American interests in China, Mr. Rea said that the Americans had no interests there except their missionary activities. They had sunk no capital there either in trade or industry. The Americans had spent 9 million dollars in their missionary work, and 6 millions more on hospitals, colleges, Young Men's Christian Associations and such other organizations which were also instruments of missionary propaganda. There was more money spent on some of these colleges than on an average industrial concern.

BENGALI YOUTHS ON TRIAL.

CALCUTTA, Aug. 23.

How three Bengali youths named Binoykumar Bhattacharji, Surendranath Saha and Sanatkumar Roychoudhry conspired to cheat people by taking security deposits from them for the purpose of business contracts and how eventually people were made to play the game of beads called Chinese gambling and lost money were disclosed to-day before the Magistrate when the accused were placed on trial on a charge of cheating one coal contractor of Rs. 5,000.—Free Press.

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DEPARTURES.

Aug 25.

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LOADING.

August 24.

Steamer Maur for Bangkok.
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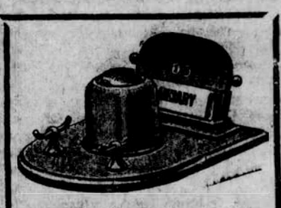

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QUADRANGULAR CRICKET TOURNAMENT.

POONA PUBLIC URGE EXEMPTION FROM ENTERTAINMENT DUTY

A meeting of students and the sporting public in general, called under the joint auspices of the P.Y.C. Hindu Gymkhana and the Deccan Gymkhana was held on the Deccan Gymkhana grounds on Friday the 20th of August, under the presidentship of Mr. L. B. Bhopatkar, M.L. C. to protest against the various causes that have led to prohibitive rates of Spectators' tickets at the forthcoming Quadrangular Cricket Tournaments to be held on the Poona Gymkhana Grounds, Poona, from 13th September to 23rd September, 1926. The meeting was well-attended and prominent members of both the Gymkhanas were present. The full text of the four resolutions carried unanimously at this meeting is as follows:—

1. "This meeting of the citizens of Poona and the members of the various sporting Institutions and Colleges in Poona notes with regret that Entertainment Duty has been levied on the admission tickets issued for witnessing the Quadrangular Cricket Matches to be played in Poona this year from the 13th to 23rd September, 1926 and points out that these Tournaments are not conducted for profit as contemplated by the Act, but on the contrary they possess a great educative value inasmuch as they are found to be greatly serviceable in fostering a spirit of sportsmanship among the sporting public in general and students of schools and colleges in particular.

This meeting is therefore, of opinion that the Quadrangular Cricket Tournaments come under the exceptions provided in the Act of Entertainment Duty and as such are entitled to be exempted from the same."

2. "This meeting notes with regret the abnormal increase in the rent for plots charged by the Poona Gymkhana Club this year and in view of the rise in the cost of admission tickets consequent thereon, urges upon them the necessity of reducing the same to a reasonable minimum in keeping with their sporting tradition, as otherwise, the present prohibitive rates are likely to defeat the very object of popularising open-air sports, towards the attainment of which all the sporting Institutions have been striving."

3. "This meeting further desires to bring to the notice of the Hon. Secretary of the Poona Gymkhana Club, that it is still desirable to reserve a free enclosure, as has been done heretofore, for th exclusive use of the school-going students wishing to witness these matches, inasmuch as the grand and imposing spectacle of the Quadrangular Cricket Tournaments conduces to a great extent to encourage open-air sports among the youths of this Presidency."

4. "This meeting appoints a Committee consisting of the following members:—
Mr. L.B. Bhopatkar (Chairman); Mr Y. R. Date; Mr. N.V. Bhonde; Mr. G.G. Malshe; Mr. S.B. Tilak (Secretary) (with powers to add) and authorises them to submit at an early date a memorandum to H.E. the Governor of Bombay, requesting his Excellency to exempt the Quadrangular Cricket Tournaments from the application of the clauses of the Entertainment Tax Act."

INDIAN NEWS IN BRIEF.

The Reception Committee of the Assam Congress meets on 5th September for the final selection of the President.—Free Press.

The All-India Sanskrit Sammelan sits in Calcutta on August 28th under the presidency of Mr. Kuppuswami Sastri of Madras.—Free Press.

Major-General Tarver has been appointed to command Madras District and Major-General Wigram, Waziristan District. Major-General St. John becomes D. A. and Q. M. G. Northern Command.—A. P.

The Hon. Mr. L. Birley who was on a visit to Pabna on Sunday received deputations of Hindus and Mahomedans in connection with the recent communal troubles in the district.—A. P.

Dr. Kitchlew, who has been at Delhi for the last few days has been conferring with Muslim leaders of various schools of thought with a view to bring about unity among the different sections of Muslims. If he gets sufficient response a conference of all-party Muslims will be convened to chalk out a common programme.—Free Press.

Kabir Husain, the police constable who was attacked by a desperado on Saturday morning, died in the Allahabad hospital on Sunday. A reward of Rs. 500 is announced for the arrest of the assailant. A man has been arrested in the course of police investigation.—Free Press.

The appeal preferred in the Chief Court by Fazal Ahmed, bearer of the late Col. Bransbury, has been rejected and the death sentence passed on him by Mr. Cumming, Sessions Judge, Lucknow, has been confirmed by Justice Sir Louis Stewart of the Chief Court.—A. P.

The annual meeting of the United Planters' Association of South India was held on Monday at Bangalore under the chairmanship of Mr. E. Fowke, when the presidential address which mostly related to questions of labour supply and means of communication was delivered.—A. P.

At Monday's sitting of the Selection Board of the Berar Responsive Party, Mr. Y. G. Deshpande of Amraoti was selected as a candidate for the East Berar Urban Constituency. So far eight candidates have been adopted for the non-Mahomedan seats out of the total of 14.—A. P.

Anil Biswas, Assistant Secretary, South Calcutta Sewak Samity, and two others arrested in connection with the publication of a letter in the columns of "Forward", were produced again to-day before the Deputy Commissioner of Police who directed further police investigation and ordered the accused to present themselves at the police station whenever required on pain of their bail bonds being cancelled.—Free Press.

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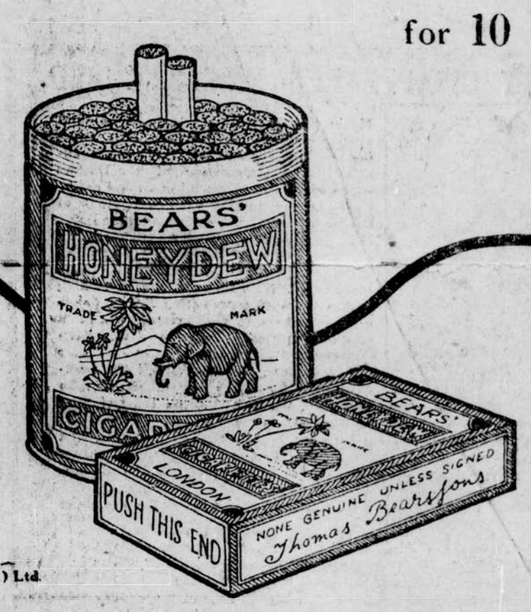

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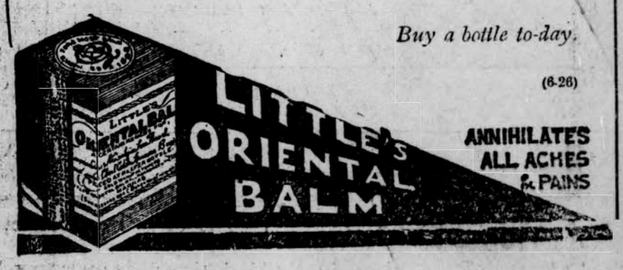

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